THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 10. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Important Charge of Judge Abell to the Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—The following is a synopsis of Judge Abell's important charge to the Grand Jury to-day:—

Gentlemen:—The prevalence of crime among us is a source of regret to all lovers of good order; but, considering the changed condition of things, the disbanding of the two powerful armies fresh from the fields of conflict and strife now intermingling, the vast influx of negroes just released from bondage, intoxicated with the idea of freedom, which many of them look upon as tantamount to idleness, I do not hesitate to say that the general good order that has prevailed since the organization of civil government, in September, 1864, has been remarkably favorable. The frequency of fires in the city, many of them occurring in places left exposed to danger, is a strong indication that the hand of the incendiary is busy. The meeting of the 30th of July last, to subvert the fundamental law of the State, was in open violation of the 147th article of the Constitution, and the decisions of a Court of Record unreversed. The large body of negroes that assembled at their call to defend it shows the ease with which our colored people, in the simplicity of their nature, are gulled into the most illegal acts by men who are ready to forsake them upon the first alarm of danger. The Conventionists and their confederates induced these unfortunate people to believe that they were true Union men, and intended to give them the right to vote, hold office, etc. The Conventionists, with their confederates, having failed to usurp the franchise of the State, appear not only to disregard her rights, but her honor and interest, and have arrayed themselves as defamers and libellers of the State and people. Some of these defamers are dependent and destitute place-hunters, more to be pitied than blamed; others desirous of making fame abroad have preferred the elements of passion and prejudice to the more enduring foundation of virtue, truth, and justice; others who have been honored with important trusts, appear not to have scrupled to use official character committed to them as a sacred trust, to injure and dishonor the State, and insult the people who elevated them. Without in any manner wishing to impugn the motives or desiring to interfere with the political opinion of Governor Wells, I most frankly say that the language used in his letters under official signature, is of dangerous tendency to the peace, interest, and honor of the State. These are grievous things to the State. Our fields devastated, our property gone, and the State unrepresented, and our Executive officially offers to Congress the sovereignty, independence, and honor of the State, and invited more soldiers. This is not the desire of the people of Louisiana. She will never willingly part with her legitimate rights and sovereignty. The Constitution under which the Government of the State is now administered has been accepted by the people of the whole State until it be their pleasure to amend it. The Legislature under it, in a spirit of rational conciliation, has ratified the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, emancipating all slaves, thereby parting with more than half the wealth of the State. Hard as this may be, I entertain no doubt that the people of the State, through their General Assembly, will go as far in this spirit of conciliation as is consistent with the honor of the State. She will not be likely to sacrifice her best and wisest citizens. The 2,000,000 Northern ballots cast for immediate reconstruction in the face of a storm of passion and prejudice, and fanned and kept alive by misrepresentation of Northern missionaries, indicates that as soon as passion has exhausted itself, and statesmen of large and liberal understanding control the country, a friendly intercourse will be restored between the two sections of our great country. The Convention of 1864 appeared to be blind to everything but the interest of the negro, happy as he then was. I now say to my countrymen who clamor for an equality which can never be realized, they will have to look the thirty-two millions of white people in the face. Christianity, philanthropy, and philosophy demand justice to the colored people, yet stern policy and the claim of civilization forbid the extension of the right of franchise to the people as dangerous to the interest and the public weal while they remain part of this great Republic.

The riot of the 30th of July last still continues to attract attention, but it is to be hoped that careful reflection, and the record of the unfortunate affair, will soon take the place of exaggerated statements of interested persons. The Congressional excursion who recently visited the city of New Orleans, foreshadows a better understanding between the two sections of the country, and under the guidance of enlightened and comprehensive statesmen, may prove a means of speedy restoration of the Union. The difficulty in such tumults of feeling, the acts of violence upon any individual, the danger of involving the innocent with the guilty, has usually prevented grand juries from indicting and petit juries from convicting the actual offenders. Every element calculated to excite the popular mind should be treated in a spirit of conciliation, moderation, and firmness. You have been selected from the body of the parish, most of you born upon the soil, and chosen for your intelligence. You will, no doubt, discharge your important functions in a manner satisfactory to the most populous city and commercial point of the South, and which will be in strict accordance with the laws of the State.

CANADA.

The Official Despatch Commuting the Sentences of Lynch and McMahon, Etc.

MONTREAL, C. W., Jan. 10.—The following despatch, received by the Governor-General of Canada from the Colonial Office with reference to the fate of the Fenian prisoners, has just been made public:—

DOWNING STREET, November 24.—My Lord:—I have received your telegram stating that you have reserved the sentences of the Fenian convicts, and referring me to Mr. Seward's communication to Sir F. Bruce upon the subject. I have also received your despatch of November 3, and the reports of Fenian trials. Mr. Seward, I observe, applies for a record of the judicial proceedings, and I infer from the papers before me that the request has been granted. I approve of your having done so—at the same time, having regard to all the circumstances, I am anxious to guard myself from assenting to the proposition that this request could have assumed the form of a demand, founded upon strict international right. An application by the prisoner's counsel through the United States Consul in Canada, who has had all facilities granted him, might have secured for Mr. Seward all that he desires, and would have been more in accordance with ordinary usage; but while thus ready and anxious to afford the convicts in question every chance of interposing any plea for delay or extenuation which may fairly be open to them, through the proper authorities of their country, I am bound to protect the administration of justice in Canada from any claim of supervision which might, on first perusal of Mr. Seward's words, be thought to attach to them. Such language might possibly be construed into a claim on the part of the United States Government, to investigate into and to sit as a court of appeal upon the judicial proceedings as carried on in Canada, and with all the safeguards and sanctions of English jurisprudence. I am satisfied that no such claim could be intended. It would be, indeed, a pretension that the United States Government would probably be the first to regret, not only because a nation so jealous of its own honor would scrupulously abstain from any request, a compliance with which would be inconsistent with the rights and dignity of an independent State, but because the practice and jurisprudence of the two countries on such a question is, I believe, almost if not quite identical. After a careful perusal of the trials in Toronto I am convinced that not the faintest shadow of an imputation can, in the opinion of any reasonable person, rest upon the perfect fairness of the proceedings or the justice of the verdict. Not only was there no curtailment of that full measure of liberty and means of defense which is so essential an element in the criminal jurisprudence both of the United States and of Great Britain, but every privilege that could be conceded to the prisoners appears to have been allowed. The case of the Crown was temperately stated, the whole Court concurred in the delays which were asked and granted, and I observe that even the prisoner Lynch bore witness to the fairness and impartiality with which his case was tried. Her Majesty's Government are requested to grant an amnesty to these prisoners. They have carefully considered the question. They cannot shut their eyes to the very heinous character of the offenses. It was no more nor less than a wanton and lawless attack, with the avowed object of carrying fire and sword into an inoffensive province. It has, indeed, providentially proved to be as fruitless in its result as it was wicked in its design, which not only contemplated murder and rapine in Canada, but the possibility of embroiling two friendly nations in an unnatural war. Her Majesty's Government is not insensible to the resentment which the people of Canada must feel. They have submitted, and submitted cheerfully, to great sacrifice of their time and their professional avocations. Property has been destroyed, trade interrupted, and I grieve to think, valuable lives have been lost. Nor, again, has the course which the associates and sympathizers with these unhappy criminals adopted, the language which they are reported to have held, and the idle threats of retaliation that have been used by them, rendered it easier either for the Canadian people or her Majesty's Government to overlook the grave character of the offense; but taking into account the fact that nearly six months have now elapsed, and that nothing has occurred in the interval to detract from the complete success which crowned the efforts of her Majesty's troops and the Canadian volunteers in suppressing the Fenian invasion, and readily accepting the opinion of yourself and your advisers in favor of clemency, her Majesty's Government are disposed to hope that the ends of justice and wise policy may be secured without recourse to the extreme penalty of law. I have, therefore, thought it my duty to recommend to her Majesty to extend her prerogative of mercy to the prisoners Lynch and McMahon, now lying under sentence of death, and to commute the sentence to twenty years' penal servitude or imprisonment, as the law of Canada may warrant you in assigning. It is only to be hoped that this act of clemency on the part of her Majesty may not be misunderstood, and that this punishment, to which the capital sentences have been commuted, may be of sufficient severity to warn others of the still grave consequences to which they will inevitably render themselves liable by a repetition of such insane and criminal proceedings; but if, unhappily, this hope should be disappointed, all such persons must be prepared to be visited with the extreme penalty of the law. I have, etc., CARNARVON.

The Montreal volunteers and Government police who have been stationed at Sweetsburg since the Fenian trials commenced in December, returned home to-day, the prisoners having been removed to the provincial penitentiary at Kingston.

FIGHT AMONG THE NEW YORK COUNCILMEN.

An Inkstand Thrown at the President—A Pistol Drawn in Defense—Arrest of the President, Etc.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, James G. Brinkman, in the chair. Long before the hour of meeting the lobby of the chamber and the several entrances thereto were filled with an infuriated and excited mob, undoubtedly sent there for the purpose of disturbing the proceedings of the Board.

As near as can be ascertained, it seems that the President, Mr. Brinkman, had given a solemn promise in caucus to stand by the Democratic members of the Board, with a view to organizing, by the selection of one of their number as President of the Board. That just before the day of the first meeting for the current year, it is reported Mr. Brinkman allied himself with a certain clique in the Board, with the understanding that he should be made President, by giving said clique the position of clerk for one of their own friends.

The result was that thirteen votes were cast for James G. Brinkman for President, and John F. Greene, Clerk; and twelve votes in the negative were recorded on the same resolution. This action of Mr. Brinkman has brought down on his head the wrath of the unterrified. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon seemed a favorable opportunity for the development of their plans and the proceedings of the Board, and what subsequently followed will carry out what we have above stated.

Mr. Greene, the clerk, having concluded the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, Councilman Stacom (a former candidate for the Presidency of the Board) moved to strike out of the minutes so much of the same as related to the election of the President, and on his motion demanded the yeas and nays.

The President ruled the gentleman out of order, and declared the minutes approved by a majority of the members of the Board so voting. An appeal was then made from the decision of the Chair, and the President ruled the appeal out of order, and in doing so held that there were no rules governing the Board at the present time.

Mr. Greene, the clerk, then read the list of appointees in his office, and upon the conclusion of such reading, amid great confusion, Mr. Flynn moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet two weeks hence. Carried.

Councilman Hartman arose and said that he gave notice of a protest against the action of the President to-day. That gentleman was a perjurer, etc. etc. etc.

Councilman Long then threw an inkstand at the President, which struck just below the President's desk, but which besmeared Mr. Brinkman's face and body with ink, besides scattering ink behind the chair.

Councilman Stacom and others:—"The President is a perjurer, a villain, a man not to be believed under oath," etc.

Immediately after this Mr. Brinkman was seen to pass a revolver to Charles T. McClenachan, ex-clerk of the Board.

Councilman Long, amid the cries and confusion of the members of the Board and the lobby, ordered the arrest, by a policeman, of whom there were several in attendance in the chamber, of the President and Mr. McClenachan, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Captain Brackett, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and Officer Kinney, of the Mayor's office, then arrested Mr. Brinkman, and Officer Hallett, of the same precinct, arrested Mr. McClenachan. The parties were then taken before the Sergeant in command of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police Station, and Councilman Long made a charge against Mr. Brinkman of carrying concealed weapons. While the Sergeant was entering the complaint, Captain Brackett entered the station, and announced that Mayor Hoffman had decided to hear the case, and adjudicate upon it.

Accordingly, the parties were taken before his Honor, who heard Councilman Long's statement with great patience. His Honor deprecated the action of both the complainant and the President of the Board, and said they were doing all they could to abolish the Board; but it was a shame the gentlemen could not agree; that the President of the Board was much to be censured in sitting in his chair with a loaded revolver in his pocket; that Councilman Long departed very much from the dignity of his official position by throwing an inkstand at his presiding officer.

He (the Mayor), hoped the parties would settle their differences between themselves, else he would have to hold them in bonds to keep the peace. After a pledge from Mr. Long and President Brinkman that there would be no further trouble between them, the Mayor discharged them both on their own recognizances. Thus the matter stands. From what our reporter has heard, it is fair to presume the Board of Councilmen will do no business this year, unless the present President resigns his position.—*New York World of to-day.*

THE NEW SENATORS.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York.

The new United States Senator from New York belongs to a well-known political family, and has been for many years in the public service as a Representative. The father of Mr. Conkling, the Hon. A. Conkling, was Minister to Mexico in 1852, under Fillmore's administration, and a Representative from New York in the Twenty-seventh Congress. His brother, Frederick A. Conkling, represented the State efficiently in the Thirty-seventh Congress. The Hon. Roscoe Conkling will graduate from his seat in the present House of Representatives to a place in the Senate, having served his State ably and faithfully for three terms in the former body. He was born in Albany in 1828, and has not quite attained his forty-ninth year. Having adopted the profession of the law, in which his father, Judge Conkling, was distinguished as the author of a learned treatise on Admiralty, he pursued it with energy, and in 1849 was appointed District Attorney for Oneida county. In 1858 he became Mayor of the city of Utica, and at the close of his period of office, having governed the city to the great satisfaction of all classes of his fellow-citizens, he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress by a majority large enough to signify his great local popularity and personal worth. In this Congress he served with credit as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia; but after his re-election to the succeeding Congress, he became prominently known to the country as the Chairman of the Committee on the District. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, wherein he has acted with conspicuous vigor on most of the leading questions of the day. His share in the unusual work of the Committee on Ways and Means has been considerable, and his part in measures affecting Reconstruction and the public economy is well known. At the present time, Mr. Conkling is still a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and at the last general election was chosen to sit in the Fortieth Congress. The favor of the public, as manifested in his case, has been incessant and unmistakable, but through years of diligent effort in the public behalf Mr. Conkling has continued to merit the approval of his constituents and his State.

Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Simon Cameron, who was yesterday nominated as Republican candidate for the United State Senate by the Republican caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1867, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and is therefore 68 years of age. When nine years of age he was left an orphan. He is one of the many eminent Americans who began life as journeymen printers, and while employed as a compositor in the newspaper offices of Harrisburg and Washington, he supplied the want of early school discipline by a severe course of study. Before he was twenty-two he had been chosen as the editor of *The Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, published at Doylestown, and at that age established a Democratic journal at Harrisburg, which he edited for some time. In the conduct of this paper he gave especial attention to the interests of the State, and early displayed those financial abilities for which he has since been distinguished. In 1832 he established the Middletown Bank of Pennsylvania, acting as cashier. The railroad interests of the State soon engaged his attention, and he has for many years been one of the largest stockholders and most active managers in the leading Pennsylvania roads. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State. In politics he has always been deeply interested, and in 1845 was first elected to the United States Senate, in which he served till 1849. In 1857 he was re-elected for the term expiring in 1863, but resigned in 1861 to accept the Secretaryship of War in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. In 1860 Mr. Cameron was spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency. While in the Cabinet he early advocated the emancipation of the slaves as a necessary military measure. In 1860 he resigned the Secretaryship, and was appointed Minister to Russia. After his return to this country, Mr. Cameron assumed no office, but was earnest and energetic in urging the support of the war. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln. Recently he has said little publicly upon national subjects, but is well known to be radical in his opinions.

Hon. C. D. Drake, of Missouri.

The Hon. Charles D. Drake, the newly nominated United States Senator from Missouri, is a lawyer by profession, a Democrat by education, and a leader by nature. He first became prominent in politics during the Presidential campaign of 1860, by warmly advocating the election of Mr. Douglas, and being among the first to characterize the Breckinridge movement as a plot to disrupt the Union. It was generally conceded at the close of the campaign that through his efforts, almost alone, the vote of the State was secured for Mr. Douglas against Breckinridge.

Early in 1861, when it became evident that the South was determined upon secession, Mr. Drake broke loose from all party ties, and took occasion, in a speech delivered in the State House of Representatives in January of that year, to denounce secession, and declare himself no longer a Democrat, but an unconditional Union man.

In February, 1862, in an address delivered in St. Louis, remarkable as being the first speech of the kind ever made in Missouri, he charged slavery with being the cause of the Rebellion, and declared that between the life of his country and the death of slavery, he would no more hesitate to destroy the latter than in view of death he "would balance between eternal life and eternal perdition." Two months later, in a speech at Mercantile Library Hall in the same city, he took ground for emancipation in Missouri, and from that hour has devoted himself with untiring zeal to the great work of making Missouri in law and fact a free State. In May, 1864, he was chosen a member of the State Convention, and the present free State Constitution is the work of his pen.

During the last Presidential campaign Mr. Drake warmly advocated the re-election of President Lincoln, and was chosen a member of the Electoral College from the State at large. Through the late warm and bitter political contest in Missouri no man did more or abler service for the cause of the people, or more untiringly upheld and indorsed Congress in its resistance to Executive apostacy and usurpation, and the radical majority of twenty thousand in Missouri was due largely to his efforts on the stump and in the press.

That so long and honorable a record should meet with recognition and reward was but a question of time, and we congratulate the Union men of Missouri, and the lovers of human rights everywhere, that at this time, when the exigencies of both State and nation demand the best and truest representatives, Charles D. Drake should have been called into the public service.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

FINANCIAL PANIC AT SHANGHAI

THE HEALTH OF CARLOTTA

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MADRID, January 11.—The United States steamer Miantonomah and her consorts have arrived at Carthagena, Spain, where, as at other points they have visited, they form the centre of attraction. The vessels will visit the ports of Spain, particularly those on the eastern coast.

PARIS, January 11.—The gratifying intelligence of the improvement of Carlotta, both mentally and physically, is fully confirmed by despatches from the medical attendant.

LONDON, January 11.—Telegraphic reports, not directly by the cable, are current to-day of a serious commercial panic at Shanghai.

The threatened impeachment of President Johnson excites the interest of the press everywhere. The journals of Paris and elsewhere have articles this morning on this subject, and warn the Americans of the seriousness of the step about to be taken.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, January 11—Noon.—(From private sources.)—American securities are quoted this morning as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 73; Erie Railroad, 43¾; Illinois Central, 81¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 11—Noon.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week ending to-day at 41,000 bales. The market has been dull and quiet, and a slight decline is noticeable during the week.

The market opened dull to-day, and with but little activity. The sales for the day will not be likely to reach 8000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14½d.

The market for Petroleum is not so active. Pennsylvania and Canada refined have declined to 1s. 7d. per gallon.

LONDON, January 11—Noon.—American Securities.—The opening sales are as follows:—Erie Railroad, 44; Illinois Central, 81; United States Five-twenties are unchanged, at 72½.

A despatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main says United States Five-twenties are selling there at 76¼.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BELGIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., January 11—4 A. M.—The steamship Belgian, Captain Brown, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 27th, and Londonderry on the morning of the 29th ult., having been detained there by a storm, arrived at this port at midnight. Purser McDonald reports, on the 28th passed the steamer David going into Liverpool; Tuesday, the 8th, passed a National Company's steamer bound to East Greencastle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenians

Fenianism exhibits no new phase. Seizures of arms and ammunition, and scattering arrests of more or less importance, continued to be almost daily reported.

At a railway station in Dublin Lord Langford had been arrested for having in his possession a double-barrelled gun and a quantity of ammunition, without a license to carry the same in Dublin District. He was admitted to bail, but the gun was detained. He had just arrived by the train.

Gladstone had been suffering from a severe throat affection, in Rome, but was convalescent.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers will open at the end of February.

The news of the failure of the French in the Corea is confirmed by telegraph, via Kiachtka, which reports the expedition a total failure, and that the natives were greatly elated and European prestige much damaged.

It is reported at Paris that the Turkish Government had rejected the demand of service for the evacuation of the Fortress of Belgrade.

An accident on a branch of the Lyons Railway had resulted in the death of fourteen persons. Many also were injured.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff's health had caused some alarm, but all immediate danger had passed away.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies reports current in Galicia of the frontier being threatened by Russian troops; and declares, on the contrary, that the Russian forces in Poland are on a peace footing, and that the effective force has been reduced.

Rumors of important ministerial changes in Austria were again rife.

CANDIA.

Candia advices, via Athens to December 24, confirm the news that Mustapha Pasha had attacked the position of the Cretans near Canea, and had been repulsed with great loss. Mustapha was said to be retreating, the defeat having prevented him from accomplishing his design of advancing into the Province of Selino.

Commercial Intelligence.

Satterthwaite's Circular says:—"Notwithstanding the broken week on London Stock Exchange, and consequent inactivity of the market generally, there has been a good business transacted in American securities. Five-twenties of both issues have been in good demand, and close with apparently an improved tendency. Illinois Central shares have been in good demand at enhanced quotations, and exhibit a rise of a dollar on the week, but Erie, on news of lower prices in New York, have declined. First-class American loans generally have been in request, and any offering are freely taken at advanced rates."

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PERSIA.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The steamer Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult., and Queenstown dates to the 30th, arrived here this morning.

ENGLAND.

Fenian arrests were made daily.

Two regiments in Ireland were to be removed to Gibraltar soon.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce that their profits having exceeded their expectations, they will make a dividend early in February, on account, equal to ten per cent., leaving the remaining fifteen per cent. to be disposed of at the annual meetings in July and August.

The St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company, in a prospectus, invite subscriptions for £1,300,000 sterling in seven per cent. bonds at 62½. The line is to run from the border of Minnesota Territory, through Wisconsin, to Lake Superior, between Hudson and Bayfield, and claims a grant of 1,504,000 acres of land.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 11.

Going to Charleston.

The Colored Regiment U. S. A., recruited in this vicinity, has been ordered to South Carolina, under General Miles, formerly jailor to Jeff. Davis, with headquarters at Charleston.

Soldiers and Sailors at Work.

The Senate Committee on Printing has commenced an investigation into the charge made by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, that Superintendent Wendell has discharged soldiers from situations at the Government Printing Office.

The Tariff Bill.

It is stated in some of the morning papers that the Senate Finance Committee would report the Tariff bill to day, but Mr. Fessenden is not in his seat this morning, and there is no good reason to suppose the bill will be reported before Monday. The bill will adopt the rates upon wool fixed by the compromise between the wool growers and manufacturers, and will not be more favorable to the iron interest than the Wells bill.

He Will Sign his own Death-Warrant.

The President will sign the bill fixing the time for the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March.

The Impeachment Question Settled.

The impeachment question will be virtually remitted to the next Congress.

The Negro Suffrage Act.

The act conferring the right of suffrage on negroes in the District of Columbia is officially published. It is accompanied by the certificates of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, stating that it had passed into a law notwithstanding the President's veto.

Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns of the surveys of the public lands from the Surveyor-General of Colorado Terrritory, covering eighteen townships of the sub-divisional survey. The locality is on the upper waters of the Keaiva, Camanche, Bijou, and Running Tarrape creeks, the tributaries of the south fork of the Platte river.

Several of the townships contain pine forests fit for lumber and fuel, and covering sixteen sections of land, in some instances growing densely and others sparsely. The lands are thirty miles in a southeasterly course from Denver City. In the southeast part of townships 7, 8, R. 61, west of the sixth principal meridian, and east of Bijou creek, the surveyor discovered in the bank of a ravine, eight feet below the surface, soft coal two feet in thickness.

California.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns from the district land office at San Francisco, California, showing that in the month of November, 15,160 acres were disposed of by cash sales and under the Homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation. The cash sales amounted to $18,158, and besides, the disposal of several lots in Petalermo, under the town property laws of 1864 and 1865.

Arkansas.—Returns from the Little Rock office, received by the Commissioner, indicate that in the month of December thirty-three new farms were added to the productive power of the State, by entries under the Homestead law.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The National Equal Rights League Convention of Colored Men have passed a series of resolutions, embracing the following points:—

First. The right to wield the ballot, because we are American citizens, and as such entitled to it.

Second. Because we are taxpayers, and as such justly entitled to full representation in the State and Federal Governments.

Third. Because we are patriots, and as such have proved our loyalty to the country by our self-sacrificing behavior in the hour of her sorest trial.

Fourth. Because it is a natural and inherent right, pertaining to every native-born American citizen, whether white or black, who has reached his majority.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Reconstruction Committee, and ask a business interview.

Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, January 11.—A fire occurred last night in an extensive iron foundry of Chapin & Terry, in this city. The fire was suppressed after damage to the extent of $5000 occurred.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton is dull at 34½@35. Flour dull; declined 10@15c; sales of 4500 bbls. State, $9 65@12 65; Ohio, $12@14 35; Western, $9 80@14 85; Southern unchanged. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and declining. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Stock Market excited, and fluctuating. Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 45½; Erie, 62; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90½; Pittsburg and Chicago, 102; Michigan Central, 106½; Michigan Southern, 79; New York Central, 110; Illinois Central, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 90; Missouri 6s, 94. Governments heavy. Five-twenties of 1862 106½; do 1864, 104½; do 1865, 104½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 103½; Exchange, 9½; at sight, 10; Gold, 132½.

MOBILE, January 11.—Sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 1400 bales, market closing quiet; middlings at 31½ cents.

Heavy Damages Against a Railway Company.—The case of Drew against The London and Brighton Railway Company was before the Court of Common Pleas in London in December. There were two actions brought on behalf of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Drew, who were killed at the Caterham Junction. The claims were for damages for loss which the children, five in number, had sustained by the death of their parents. Mr. Hawkins, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that an arrangement had been made that a verdict should be taken in the first case, founded upon the death of Mr. Drew, for the sum of £7500; and in the second case, the death of Mrs. Drew, the verdict would be for £500. It was also arranged that the £8000 should be equally divided among the children of the deceased. Verdicts were thereupon taken for the plaintiff for the amounts mentioned.

—France published more musical compositions last year than there were books published in this country.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Conrad vs. Seniess. In this case a petition and affidavit were filed, setting forth that Judge Stroud refused to sign a bill of exceptions, and counsel for exceptant moved the Court that a writ issue pursuant to the statute of Westminster, and directed to the Hon. George M. Stroud, commanding him to appear within thirty days from the test thereof, to deny or confess the things in said petition set forth, which motion the Court took under consideration.

David Solomon vs. William S Williamson. Defendant in error sold to plaintiff in error a house and lot on Locust street. There was a ground rent on the premises which defendant claimed was extinguished, and took plaintiff's bond for its amount, which bond was to be paid if the ground rent were actually extinguished, otherwise the plaintiff was to take the property subject to the ground rent. The owner of the ground rent was estopped, from demanding the rent which defendant in error claimed was a virtual extinguishment. Plaintiff says it was not such an extinguishment as entitled the defendant to recover on the bond, and this question was argued before the Court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—In consequence of the Park case having been called up in the Common Pleas, Judge Peirce, before whom the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stevenson, Walker et al. was being tried, was required to be present in that Court, and this Court adjourned without having done any business until to-morrow morning, when the case on trial will be resumed.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK CASE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Peirce.—In this case the city of Philadelphia took exceptions to the award of the jury to the several property holders who were affected by the appropriations made for the enlargement of the Fairmount Park, and upon these exceptions the case is now under argument before this Court. The award of the jury amounted to $185,000, and the city holds that this is very excessive, as an award of $25,000 would have been ample. At the closing of our report Mr. Lynd was addressing the Court.

James Lynd, E. K. Nichols, for the city. The property holders are represented by the following counsel:—W. R Wistar, J. B Townsend, W. Juvenal, J. Sergeant Price, W. L. Hirst, M J. Mitchelson, Charles E Lex, P. P. Morris, George M. Wharton, R. L. Ashurst, R. E. McMurtrie, John B. Thayer, George W. Thorn, Joseph Aherns, and H. E. Townsend.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—James Barley vs Stephen Flanagan. An action to recover damages for the destruction of a canal-boat. Jury out.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—Daniel C. Gunckel vs Corn Exchange Association. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $797.

John H. Muller vs. John H. Goldbeck. An action to recover damages against a landlord for illegally dispossessing a tenant. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, January 11, 1867.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 103¾, a slight decline. 99½ was bid for 10-40s; and 103¾ for 7·30s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100@100½; and old do. at 96.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52¼@52½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30¾@31, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31, no change; and Minehill at 57, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 30; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19. 14½ was bid for Spruce and Pine; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 55, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 33¾, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad.....s30 52

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s 65 cpJy c.103½ | 19 sh Penna R..lots 50
$3000 do 65 Jy lts 103½ | 8 sh do.....c 55
$300 City 6s new lts 100 | 100 sh Reading...s30 52½
$6000 do.....new.100 | 2 sh Minehill.ex-d 57
$6000 do munis 100 | 100 sh Cata pf.....c 31
$1000 do.....new.100½ | 100 sh do.....b5 31
$700 do.....old 96 | 100 sh do.....31
$500 Sch Nav 6s 82. 80½ | 200 sh do.....c 31
$12000 C & A mt 89.lts 95 | 100 sh do.....b30 31
1 sh Ocean..... 3 | 200 sh do.....lots 32¼
10 sh Leh N stk.... 55 | 100 sh Phil & E...b5 31
200 sh do.....lots 55 | 100 sh do.....b30 31
100 sh Sch N pf..b30 83½ | 40 sh Spr & Pine lts 30

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 133½@133¾; Silver ¼ and ⅜, 127; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 11.—The Flour Market to-day, although quiet, was firm. The demand was entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels in lots, at $8·25@8 75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10·75 for extras; $11·50@13·50 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12@14·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $7 25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Prime Wheat is in steady demand, at yesterday's figures; sales of 700 bushels amber, $3·12½, at and 300 bushels No. 2 spring at $2 65; white ranges from $3·20@3·40. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1·40 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania.

There is very little Corn offering, and the article is in good request; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at $1, and 400 bushels white, at $1 03. Oats are scarce and wanted; sales at 59@61c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Prime Cloverseed is in steady demand, but the market is very poorly supplied with the article; sales of new at $8@8·75 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·25@3·75, and Flaxseed at $2·55@3.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

A Mistake of a Printer.—Another "romance of the peerage" has just come to light. It is the story of the ups and downs of "Miss Dawson, dancer," for whose hand, a good many years ago, there were two rival suitors—Louis Napoleon, then an exile in England, and Earl Fortesque, a British peer. The choice of Miss Dawson, dancer, fell upon the English nobleman, and now that she is dead, sage philosophers are reflecting on the mistake the young lady made. If an Englishwoman, and a dancseuse, had filled the place of the Empress Eugenie, what would have been the position of the French Empire, to say nothing of the Pope? These speculations have been expanded into the most attractive romance, and we have been favored with grave moralizings on the elevation of a "dancer" to a coronet, with a narrow escape from imperial purple. The story is a pretty one: a dancer's hand contended for by an emperor and a peer, the peer proving the favored one, and being afflicted with blindness, and the faithful wife watching him with the tenderness of affection. Will it be credited that the only romance connected with the late Countess Fortescue was that invented by a stupid printer? The lady for whom Louis Napoleon and Earl Fortescue contended was not "Miss Dawson, dancer," but Miss Dawson-Damer, a lady of rank and position, and the very reverse of a "dancer!" We have no doubt the correspondent of the Birmingham *Daily Post*, who first wrote the story, correctly described the Hon. Miss Dawson-Damer, but as we have seen, those dreadful printers heightened the interest by converting a "Damer" into a "dancer." This incident is only equalled by that in which a Plymouth printer metamorphosed "Von Beust, Austrian Minister," into "that Beast, Christian Minister."

THE NEW YORK PRESS,

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Who is Mr. McGinnis?

From the Tribune.

It is a considerable time since we asked this question, briefly but explicitly, and although our circulation is also considerable, we do not yet know who is the illustriously obscure man appointed to reside as our Minister at Stockholm. Mr. McGinnis himself might write, but he don't; some of Mr. McGinnis' friends might write, but they don't. To add to the botheration, we shall get no information when the nomination of Mr. McGinnis is debated in the Senate. This is trifling with historical facts, and threatens to add another to the catalogue, already too long, of historic doubts and problems. It is all well enough to leave the matter unsettled now, but fancy the perplexities of writers A. D. 1967; the essays that will be written about the shadowy John; the folios that may be printed to prove that it was not this nor that John, but some other John; the ponderous arguments to demonstrate that there never was any McGinnis; a repetition of the bother about William Penn and George Penne, to which in this day historical students have been treated; communications to the *Tribune* in the next age asking our successors who Mr. John McGinnis was; searches by snuffy antiquaries of the journals of the Senate; deputations of still snuffier antiquaries going over to Stockholm to investigate; fights between irascible antiquaries; a long correspondence, perhaps in Latin, between friendly antiquaries; elaborate articles in the quarterly reviews of the period upon the subject; theories that Mr. McGinnis was a myth; other theories that he was a hero who did wonderful things which have been forgotten; Betsey Prigg's asserting that "there never wan't no sich person;" and Sairy Gamp's vindicating the existence of this diplomatic Mrs. Harris—and all because nobody will write *now* to let us know who Mr. McGinnis really is!

This will never do. There are perplexities enough in history already. Think of the man in the iron mask! Think of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, a Bourbon as doubtful as most of the fluid of that name! Think of the man who read the mannikins! Think of the man who sorely smote Mr. William Patterson! Think of Mr. Patterson himself, whose history is all nebulous, and of whom nothing is known except that comparatively nothing is known of him! And here comes Mr. John McGinnis, as dubious as a modern Dauphin, as impersonal as one of Ossian's ghosts, as shadowy as the author of Junius—and must *stat nominis umbra* continue to be said of him? Not if we can help it! In such a perplexity, any theory is better than no theory; and one has been suggested to us which we feel it to be our duty to give.

It has been hinted that Mr. McGinnis is merely Mr. Doolittle attempting to fly from the wrath of the people under an assumed name. There are reasons for this, when we consider how many motives there are which would naturally induce any man of modesty in Mr. Doolittle's situation to expatriate himself; but, on the other hand, Mr. Doolittle, so far as our observation of him has enabled us to judge, is not what may be called a man of modesty. That he is uncommonly angry and somewhat sore about the head, we can easily believe; but he probably considers himself to be an extremely injured individual, worthy of a more potent and profitable plaster than the embassy to such a cold court as that of Stockholm. He is sufficiently out in the cold already, without going to a country where, so to speak, the heart of the thermometer is always in its heels. No! we cannot say that we believe that Mr. McGinnis is Mr. Doolittle.

There is another theory, which we consider to be about as good in its way as poor Miss Bacon's notions of Shakespeare's plays. This asserts the identity of the John Jones of Mr. Tyler's administration and the John McGinnis of Mr. Johnson's. John Jones is so common a name—in fact, so near no name at all—that we suppose a man would have a right to change it without application to the authorities. Of Mr. John Jones we know something. He wrote; and distinguished himself by writing the very worst editorial articles which have been printed since the invention of newspapers—they were, in fact, so extremely bad that we have seen nothing half so good since. There was none of your tame mediocrity, hateful to gods and men, about them—they were worthy, in fact, of the remarkable man to whose defense they were dedicated.

Mr. Tyler vetoed right and left, and John Jones stood by him—Mr. Johnson vetoes right and left, and John McGinnis stands by him. But here the parallel becomes confused. Mr. Tyler kept John Jones by him to the last; Mr. Johnson sends Mr. John McGinnis into a kind of honorable banishment. This argues, we are willing to admit, an encouraging sagacity on the part of Mr. Johnson; because we hold that the sooner he gets rid of all his friends the more comfortable as a man, and the more profitable as a public servant, he will be. But we do not see that we help the matter at all by writing about it. In a muddle we began, and in a muddle we are likely to end. Wherefore we resolutely leave off, only once more asking—we must ask, whatever may be the consequences—who is Mr. John McGinnis?

The President and the Democracy.

From the Times.

We cannot congratulate President Johnson upon his imitation of the Jacksonian example. The electric force of the old toast, "The Union: it must and shall be preserved," is not found in the sentiment offered by the President on Tuesday evening. One touched the national heart, and gave expression to the patriotism that animated it. The other reminds us of a partisan quarrel, with the Executive and the Democratic party arrayed in hostility to Congress and the people at its back. Jackson affirmed his own purpose and the purpose of the country. Johnson unwisely—because gratuitously—renews his attack upon the policy of Congress, and descends from the dignity of President to the level of a partisan chief. The body he assails has not—he tells us—"the constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of mere territorial dependencies upon the Federal head." What the constitutional power of Congress may be is for the Supreme Court alone to decide. And the President hurts nobody so much as himself when he undertakes to decry the authority of Congress on a hypothesis which has not yet presented itself.

It is the habit of the Democracy to impute to Congress an intention to degrade the Southern people by reducing their States to territories. But the President knows that nothing of the kind has been enacted, nor even approved by either House. The territorial policy, so-called, has thus far not been acted upon in caucus or in the Capitol. The Constitutional amendment is the only formal embodiment of the policy denounced by the President, and certainly *that* measure does not reduce the Southern States to "the condition of mere territorial dependencies." Other measures may become necessary if the amendment fail, and it were idle to calculate in advance whether the territorial theory will or will not enter into them. The country deals with the facts that exist, and the President ought not to go beyond them. For the North Carolina bill of Mr. Stevens is as moderate as the amendment, and is as far removed from the territorializing doctrine in its principle or in its form of operation.

Other considerations should also have restrained the President in the drafting of his "sentiment." He arraigns the action of Congress dogmatically as unconstitutional. He undertakes to define authoritatively what Congress may or may not do in reference to the restoration or reconstruction of the South. Has it not occurred to him that his own title to dictate the terms under which the present organizations at the South were formed is at least as open to criticism as anything the law-making branch of the Government has done or may do? If it be unconstitutional to legislate adversely to his views, may he not have acted somewhat unconstitutionally when he defined the conditions that should regulate the restoration of the Rebel States to the Union? There is room for a wide difference of opinion on all these points. And though the President may honestly claim credit for the purposes that actuated him in the earlier stages of the business of restoration, he should have learned ere now the folly of needlessly calling in question either the motives or the tendencies of a policy which the party that made him Vice-President has stamped with his approval.

There have been changes, of course, all round the circle; but we apprehend there has been no change in the position or aims of the Republican party at all comparable with the change in the President's surroundings, as at this 8th of January banquet. Mr. Thomas B. Florence figured as a dispenser of favors on the occasion; Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, and Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, were notable examples of the gathering that cheered Mr. Johnson's arraignment of Congress. Some of these persons were of the opinion that the war to put down the Rebellion was throughout outrageously unconstitutional, and nine-tenths of the crowd were more or less hostile to the whole course of the Government during the war. If the applause of these, and such as these, affords Mr. Johnson comfort and consolation in the midst of the difficulties that surround him, by all means let him enjoy it. But he must not suppose that an indictment preferred against Congress, with the indorsation of malignant Copperheads, will shake the faith of the loyal people of the land in the patriotism or wisdom of the policy established by their Representatives.

The Movements of the Bourbon Democracy—The Contest of 1868.

From the Herald.

The Democracy in various places have been celebrating the anniversary of General Jackson's victory of New Orleans—a victory to which the party is indebted for its successful *debut* under Old Hickory. With his retirement from the stage, however, began the decline and fall of their empire, and now from a succession of crushing defeats, beginning in 1860, they are in the condition of a routed and shattered army, without a leader and without any definite plan of offensive or defensive operations. In this condition, let us see what is the drift of these 8th of January celebrations.

We turn first to the banquet at Washington, at which old Mr. Blair, the father of the irrepressible Blair family, was the presiding genius. The general proceedings of this meeting were those of a mutual admiration society; but there was at least one character in it and one proposition submitted worthy of special attention. We refer to President Johnson, who was among the invited guests, and to his toast—"No State of its own will has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in or withdraw from the Union; nor has the Congress of the United States the constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of mere territorial dependencies upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption and dissolution of the Government; the other is consolidation and the exercise of despotic power." How far this despotic power was provisionally exercised by President Johnson over the Rebel States in the absence of Congress, is a question from which this toast might be answered. It will suffice, however, that what he assumed the responsibility in doing, Congress has the right to do—that is, the right to reconstruct the States rescued from the Rebellion from the beginning and upon the terms justified by the grand issues of the war. The President's toast is somewhat cloudy. Does it apply to the pending Constitutional Amendment? We do not know, and yet it was the nearest thing to a party platform that was offered at this Democratic banquet.

On the same day the Democracy of Connecticut had a grand mass convention at New Haven, at which a long string of rattling resolutions was adopted, strongly seasoned with the old Democratic leaven of State rights, glorifying the Supreme Court of the United States and the President, denouncing Congress, and urging a National Democratic Convention without delay. There is nothing in all this worthy of special remark, except the recognized necessity of a National Convention to get the party on its legs again. But among the speeches on the occasion was a very ridiculous, incendiary harangue from the Hon. James Brooks, of New York, threatening a general insurrection of the Democracy if Congress shall attempt to impeach the President and deprive him of his office. Against all such idle vaporings from any quarter the great Union party of the late war stand as the bulwark of law and order, and, after the fiery trials through which they have passed, they are not to be frightened by the popguns of small-potato politicians. The Union army of the war—a million of men—has been mustered out of service; but it still exists, and is a unit upon the idea that the issues decided by the war shall be written in the book of Southern restoration and in the Constitution as security for the future.

So much, then, for this Connecticut Democratic Convention. Brooks has spoiled it. Of the same State rights staple as the Connecticut resolutions were those of the glorious 8th of the Ohio Democracy at Columbus, including a recommendation for a national convention. But there is something of the Vallandigham virus in the Ohio resolution referring to the radical majority "of the so-called Congress" at Washington. What does this mean but that this "so-called Congress" is not a Congress; that it is an illegal body; that its acts and those of each preceding Congress, back to the secession of the Southern delegations of 1861, are null and void and go for nothing—national debt, currency, bonds, abolition of slavery, and everything else?

From all these foreshadowings, what is to be the Democratic programme for 1868? We have no sign indicating any change from the Chicago platform—no abandonment of those old State rights notions which went down with the Rebellion. It would really seem as if, against Congress, under cover of the administration and the Supreme Court, the Democratic Bourbon leaders expect to work up such a state of political confusion and delay in reconstruction as will eventually result in bringing the outside Southern States and the old defiant Southern oligarchy back again into Congress as they were, with even the institution of negro slavery practically revived and in full blast. Against the plan of operations thus suggested the true course of Congress and the Republican party is very plain. It is to push through the pending Constitutional amendment in the loyal States, holding to it as the test of Southern restoration; it is to make such needful revisions in our tariff, internal revenue and currency loans as the condition of the country demands, and leave the interpretation of the Constitution, as to the powers of Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court, to the great Union party of the war in the Presidential election of 1868.

Upon this ground, discarding the dangerous counsels of all such violent Jacobins as Wendell Phillips, General Ben Butler, Ashley, of Ohio, and Wilson, of Iowa, the Republican party, adhering to the general issues upon which the Thirty-ninth Congress was elected, and upon which the Fortieth Congress has been secured, can secure the Forty-first with the next President. And why? Simply because the consolidated people of the all-powerful North are fixed in this resolution—that the late war shall not turn out a failure.

The Articles of Impeachment.

From the World.

The articles of impeachment of President Johnson, of which Mr. Ashley was delivered in the House of Representatives on Monday, look well on paper; but we fail to see that they would not have applied with greater force to the late lamented Lincoln, whose honesty few have ever disputed. Examine them *seriatim*:—

1. He (Andrew Johnson) has corruptly used the appointing power.

President Lincoln, if we recollect aright, upon his accession to office removed every honest official in the country who did not agree with him in politics, and it is generally believed that the head of an important bureau at Washington was given his position shortly after presenting the President with a silver tea-service. It is also believed that he appointed a person to the office of Chief Justice in order to dispose of him as a rival for the succeeding Presidency, and to secure in the Supreme Court a political element of a partisan stamp.

2. He (Andrew Johnson) has corruptly disposed of public property of the United States.

There have been reports that, during Mr. Lincoln's occupancy of the White House, a number of articles of plate and furniture mysteriously disappeared, which reports Mr. Thaddeus Stevens gave public utterance to in the House of Representatives, and more than intimated that the said reports had substantial foundation.

3. He (Andrew Johnson) has corruptly interfered in elections, and committed acts, and conspired with others to commit acts, which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors.

During President Lincoln's term of office, it was generally understood that elections were interfered with by the direct connivance, if not by the direction, of the administration. It is a matter of history that soldiers were thrown into Maryland pending an election, who prevented duly qualified citizens from voting for Democratic candidates, thereby securing the election of Republican candidates. It is, further, a matter of history that at the election of President in 1864, soldiers belonging to the army of which Abraham Lincoln was the Commander-in-Chief not only voted where they had no legal residence, but voted again and again on election day, *e. g.*, at Indianapolis, Indiana. It is, still further, duly recorded that, by the order as well as by the consent of President Lincoln, newspapers were suppressed, and citizens of the United States were arrested without warrant, condemned without trial, and imprisoned without being sentenced; which deeds, "in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors."

To make the point complete, it is only necessary to add that, had a member of the House of Representatives proposed to impeach the President during Mr. Lincoln's administration on such slight pretexts as those upon which Mr. Ashley has founded his proposed articles of impeachment of President Johnson, he would have been hurried off to the Old Capitol Prison within twelve hours afterwards, if not sent out of the country.

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MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally; On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Rail road, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20 750 00
30 000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5 040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15 000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8 258 25
5 000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	198,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1 036,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 23
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,549 40
		$1,407,321 36

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett Jr., James C. Hand, Wildam C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 §

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CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 83

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 83. INCOME FOR 1866 $916,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD G. DALE, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 1§

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA No. 111 South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 23d., 1865. CAPITAL, $250 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

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Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

COULD & CO., UNION FURNITURE DEPOT, CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS. AND Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, (Opposite Christ Church.)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of— PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

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A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

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Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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INDIA RUBBER GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, OF ALL KINDS, FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,

Can be obtained direct at the MANUFACTORY AGENCY, No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 1m

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

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Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 16§

BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 30§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

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A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

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Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. (5 26§

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, Importer and Dealer in HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, No. 922 CHESNUT STREET, Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. (11 1 thstu]

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1861.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3 and 4 inch. CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 15 feet long. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3 and 4-inch. WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK. LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!! 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. WHITE PINE FLOORING ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. SPRUCE FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES. LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. COOPER SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW. No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS. No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. MAHOGANY ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

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J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

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CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 136 South TENTH Street, 9 18§] Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. EVANS & WATSON, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES DESIGNED FOR Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use. Established Over 25 Years. Over 24,000 Safes in Use. The only Safes with Inside Doors. Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality. Guaranteed free from Dampness. Sold at Prices Lower than other makers. WAREROOMS: No. 811 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 1 1

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BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, HORSE COVERS. A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 2 1§ No. 112 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, ANGORA MATS. BELOW MARKET RATES. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street. Life-size horse in door. Come and see. (1 1

J. H. BURDSALL'S CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS, No. 1121 CHESNUT St., GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND FOUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 13 1mrp

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—S. G. EVERETT, with thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 8 20§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

CITY COUNCILS.—The first regular meetings of the new City Councils were held yesterday afternoon, the regular day. The business done was as follows:

Select Branch—President Spering filled the chair.

The reception of communications and petitions was first in order. A number were received asking for an increase of the salaries of public school teachers in general.

Mr. Humm offered a resolution directing the removal of a number of frame buildings on Frankford road that if once on fire would spread destruction throughout the neighborhood.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Police.

A note was received from Mr. Dixey, Commissioner of City Property, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the right that certain parties had to cart ice from the Schuylkill through Fairmount Park. Mr. Dixey says that the privilege was granted to Mr. Eisenger as an equivalent for one hundred loads of gravel that he promised to deliver to the city in the spring.

The communication was referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. King offered a resolution of instruction to the City Solicitor that the City Controller be instructed to prepare a statement from the vouchers in his department of the moneys drawn from the city Treasury by authority of Councils, and used in suppressing the late rebellion, arranged under the following heads, "defence of the city," "relief of families of volunteers," "bounty to volunteers," during and since the year 1861, and report the same to Councils.

Mr. King said that so soon as the necessary figures were furnished to him, he proposed to apply to Congress for a reimbursement of the money to the city. Massachusetts has already been reimbursed to the amount of $3,000,000, and is still asking for a further sum. Philadelphia has given more money than any other city in the Union, and the United States government was bound to reimburse it.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Cattell, authorizing the renting out of the basement of the city armory for the sum of $500.

It was agreed to.

A resolution by Mr. Stokley, relative to making connection with sewers by underground drainage, was postponed for the present.

The Chair then announced the following committees:

Finance—Messrs. Fox, Hodgdon, Van Cleve, Cattell, Stokley, King.

Water—Messrs. Hodgdon, (Chairman,) Cattell, Jones, Smith, Shermer, Kamerly.

Gas—Messrs. Wagner, Pollock, Smith, Bumm, Fox, Campbell.

Girard Estate—Messrs. Cattell, (Chairman,) Barlow, Shallcross, Fox, Stokley, Page.

Highways—Messrs. Hodgdon, Smith, Barlow, Kersey, Ritchie, Hopkins.

City Property—Messrs. Bumm, (Chairman,) Shallcross, Stokley, Smith, Barlow, King.

Markets—Messrs. Manuel, Wagner, Jones, Van Cleve, Fox, Kamerly.

Schools—Messrs. Ritchie (Chairman,) Van Cleve, Wagner, Barlow, Shermer, Campbell.

Police—Messrs. Shallcross, Jones, Van Cleve, Stokley, Smith, Marcus.

Railroads—Messrs. Smith, (Chairman,) Shallcross, Stokley, Gillingham, Barlow, Hopkins

Trusts and Fire—Messrs. Pollock, Bumm, Wagner, Shermer, Van Cleve, Marcus.

Health—Messrs. Pollock, (Chairman,) Ritchie, Shermer, Kersey, Gillingham, Campbell.

Surveys—Messrs. Smith, Gillingham, Van Cleve, Manuel, Cattell, Duffy.

Law—Messrs. Wagner, (Chairman,) Hodgdon, Van Cleve, Jones, Cattell, Page.

Port Wardens—Messrs. Gillingham, Bumm, Kersey, Fox, Hodgdon, McCutcheon.

Poor—Messrs. Manuel, Shermer, Gillingham, Kersey, Ritchie, Duffy.

Prisons—Messrs. Van Cleve, (Chairman,) Hodgdon, Shallcross, Shermer, Bumm, Shern.

Claims—Messrs. Kersey, Ritchie, Fox, Pollock, Manuel, McCutcheon.

Street Cleaning—Messrs. Barlow, (Chairman,) Pollock, Ritchie, Manuel, Bumm, Marcus.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Jones, Chairman,) Ritchie, Bumm, Manuel, Wagner, Hopkins.

To Verify Cash Account of City Treasurer—Messrs. Fox, (Chairman,) Hodgdon, Page

To Compare Bills—Messrs. Shallcross, Stokley, Duffy.

On Defence and Protection—Messrs. Stokley, (Chairman,) Jones, Ritchie, Kersey, Page, King, Spering, (President.)

The Visiting Committee to Girard College were then announced.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution prohibiting the smoking of cigars or pipes in the Council chamber during its sessions.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by adding "or chewing tobacco."

Mr. Campbell added, "or taking snuff." This was adopted.

A resolution to appoint a committee on the subject of a house of correction was concurred in. Also a resolution to participate in the inauguration of the Governor-elect of Pennsylvania. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council met at three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

Mr. Eckstein, the clerk, commenced reading the journal of the last meeting.

Mr. Hancock moved to postpone the reading.

Mr. Harper stated that the old custom of Councils had been to pass the reading of the journal. The journals have been for years full of mistakes, occurring through the failure to read.

Mr. Hetzell stated that the journal was printed every Thursday when the clerk reads his journal.

Mr. Potter said that the rules require the clerk to read from his manuscript, and not from his printed journal.

The Chair stated that the clerk always read from his minute-book.

The motion to dispense with the journal was lost.

Mr. Eckstein then recommenced the reading The minutes were those of the first meeting of the Chamber, when the certificates of election were presented, all of which are required to be entered upon the journal. The clerk read each certificate, to the intense amusement of a few members—the annoyance of the others.

Mr. Potter moved that the certificates be omitted. (Laughter.)

The Chair decided that the minutes were ordered to be read, and they must now proceed.

Mr. Potter then confessed that he had wanted the minutes read, but he now saw the error of his ways. He therefore begged to reconsider the recent vote.

The Chair stated that in the absence of objection, he could move to dispense with the reading.

Mr. Potter so moved, but the members who had voted for the dispensation before now voted against, and the minutes, including the ballots for the officers of the Chamber and the President's installation addresses, were read to their close.

From George F. W. Fetters, Principal of the Girls' High School, was received a communication stating that the aspersions of the teachers' meeting upon the character of Councilmen were disavowed by the teachers of the city.

From City Solicitor Lynd was received a communication stating that from the widening of Spring Garden street, damages were claimed before the jury now sitting to assess damages. Although the claimants are few the amounts are large, being—Matthews & Moore claim $95,000, Norris & Sons claim $114,000.

The heaviest item of claim is, of course, for the expenses of removing heavy machinery. The claimants produce before the jury experts who submit estimates involving hundreds of items, and it is impracticable, not to say idle, for counsel by cross-examination to attempt to reduce the several amounts. The Solicitor therefore recommended the appointment of experts, to appear before the jury and rebut the evidence of the experts in the service of the claimants. This will be necessary, as well in this case as in the matter of the rolling mill at Fairmount Park, should the report of the jury be set aside.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance. (See close of report.)

Mr. Harper submitted the sureties of Mr. Dungan, collector of taxes for the Twenty-third ward. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Franciscus presented a communication from Mr. Dixey, Commissioner of City Property, stating that he had given permission to an ice dealer to cut ice and use the landing of the park, understanding that such a practice had been the custom of his predecessor. The park was frozen hard, and the roads would not be injured by the hauling; but on the contrary, the ice dealer had agreed to haul for the park 100 loads of gravel free. The communication was referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a remonstrance from renters of stalls in the Callowhill street markets, against an increase of rents.

Mr. Hancock presented a petition from laborers who, toiling at Fairmount Park, have not been compensated. Referred to the Highway Committee.

Mr. Shane presented a communication from the teachers of the Nineteenth section Secondary schools asking for an equalization of their pay with that of the Grammar and Secondary schools. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution to instruct the Commissioner on City Property to enclose the lot in Christian street where Moyamensing Hall stood, as a yard for the Highway Department. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Potter presented an ordinance making an appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water.

Mr. Harper moved to proceed to a second reading. Agreed to.

The appropriation was read. Its total amount is $331,950, including $4000 as salary of the Chief Engineer.

This was read, when Mr. Potter moved to refer the ordinance to the Commitee on Finance, so that the members who have just been introduced into the Chamber can consider its merits, and act upon it intelligently. With the bill many new members were not familiar. They have not had time to look into the subject, and opportunity should be afforded them for full and complete examination.

Mr. Franciscus said that the bill should be referred to the Finance Committee. There are new members in the Chamber, and they should vote understandingly.

Mr. Willits said that the bill had been printed by the old Council. To refer it would require it to be reprinted. The reference would only entail additional expense.

The motion to refer was lost—yeas 20, nays 23.

Mr. Willits then moved to postpone the bill until next Thursday, and made the special order of the day at 4 P. M. Agreed to.

Mr. Potter presented the appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools and to the Department of Highways. These were referred to the committees having jurisdiction over these departments.

Mr. Hill offered an ordinance to locate a bridge over Crethein Creek, at Thirty-fifth and Green streets, Twenty-second ward. Referred to the Committee of Surveys.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution that Councils attend the inauguration ceremonies of the Governor, and to appoint a committee of three to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Hetzell moved an amendment that it be no expense to the city.

The amendment and resolution were agreed to, The Chair, amid roars of laughter, named as the committee Messrs. Evans, Harper and Hetzell.

Select Council bills were considered.

The resolution to the City Controller in reference to the expenditure during the war was concurred in.

Also, that authorizing the rental of the cellar under the arsenal at Broad and Race streets.

Mr. Evans then offered a report from the Special Committee on inquiry into the management of the Gas Works.

The report was a labored answer to the report of Colonel Page to Select Council three weeks since.

It stated that twenty-one meetings had been held, and 200 pages of printed matter been taken, of which the committee would not attempt an analysis. The report stated that the committee, at its outset, advertised in every paper in the city for persons to come before it and complain against the Trust. Nobody came, however. Then the committee commenced to take testimony. They would not summon the President, engineer, and directors of the Trust to testify as to their own conduct, but they went to the works and examined the dealers, inspectors, and out-door men, who, with the foreman of the works, they believed to be the best men to testify about the management of the works.

Mr. Roberts, foreman at Point Breeze, testified that Mr. Cresson never introduced politics into the works. Mr. Stewart did. From this introduction the political errors are traceable. The breaking of the holder at Point Breeze was because Mr. Stewart discharged Mr. Benson, a competent man, and placed Lamb in charge. Lamb was incompetent and broke down the holder. This caused a loss of one-half the capacity of the holder—1,809,000 feet of gas. Mr. Manuel had to cut down the holder an entire section before he could repair it.

The whole evil being, in the opinion of Mr. Evans, attributable to the course of Mr. Stewart, the report recommended that action be at once commenced against the sureties of that engineer.

The committee also went into the refreshment matter at the works and gas office, and justified it. "A little something to eat when they visit the works upon official business would not injure the works to any great extent."

The price of coal in 1863 and 1864, the report said, was in consequence of the inflated condition of the currency. This will account for the increased price of coal during those years. About tolls the same thing was true. The tolls on coal were $4 25 per ton in 1863. In 1864 they were $4 75, and then the tolls went up to $5 75, and in 1867 to $6 75 and $6 80. This has now been reduced to $5 75, and the coal owners having reduced their price $1 per ton, the Trust now saves $2 per ton on the schedule of 1865.

The committee answered the statement of Col. Page's committee about Cameron coal. It had been stated that Cameron coal would not produce good gas, and the committee having the coal tested found that it would produce 4.32 feet of gas to the pound, Pittsburg coal producing 4.27 feet of gas per pound.

The committee make but little explanation of the "leakage" question. The report said that the great loss of leakage in 1865 (112,000,000 feet of gas) was caused by the breakdown of the holder at Point Breeze, (900,000 feet.)

The report stated that the city does not pay the Trust as much money for lighting the street lamps as it should, the Trust having lost $91,000 during last year on the street lamps.

Mr. Evans moved to adopt the report, print it, and dismiss the committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans then offered an ordinance to pay $300, the expenses of the committee for clerk hire, carriage hire and messenger fees.

The ordinance was severely criticised, and finally referred to the Committee on Printing and Supplies.

Mr. Hancock offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the act authorizing the construction of the South street bridge.

Mr. Harper stated that the fault was not with the construction of the bridge, but in the mode of construction, and the opening of the streets on the other side of the Schuylkill.

The resolution, after a long and tedious discussion, was finally agreed to.

A bill to abolish the Seventeenth Police district, created last fall, was introduced by Mr. Billington. Referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. Marcer then read the standing committees for 1867, thus:

Finance—Messrs. Potter, (Chairman,) Harper, Harrison, Franciscus, Shoemaker, Dillon.

Water Works—Messrs. Allison, Billington, Hensey, Vankirk, Simpson, Gill.

Gas Works—Messrs. Harper, (Chairman,) Shane, Stockham, Ogden, Allison, O'Neill.

Girard Estates—Messrs. Franciscus, Willits, Wagner, Bardsley, Hancock, Gill.

Law—Messrs. Shoemaker, Littleton, Harper, Stokes, Evans, Hetzell.

Police—Messrs. Billington, (Chairman,) Shane, Mactague, Myers, J. C. Martin, Colehower.

Port Wardens—Messrs. Stockham, (Chairman,) Stokes, Oram, Calhoun, Littleton, Hetzell.

Schools—Messrs. Cameron, Mershon, Willits, Ogden, Smith, Dillon.

Markets—Messrs. Willits, (Chairman,) Oram, Myers, Earnest, Armstrong, O'Neill.

Trusts and Fire—Messrs. Hancock, (Chairman,) Mactague, Simpson, Little, Smith, Barnes.

Poor—Messrs. Palmer, (Chairman,) Evans, Hancock, Armstrong, Mershon, W. D. Martin.

Highways—Messrs Ray, (Chairman,) Barsdley, F. Martin, Potter, Palmer, Thomson.

City Property—Messrs Palmer, Harrison, Mactague, Stockham, Hensey, Haney.

Railroads—Messrs. Vankirk, Franciscus, Conrow, Ray, Shoemaker, Gill.

Surveys—Messrs. Bardsley, (Chairman,) Armstrong, Stokes, Allison, Colehower.

Health—Messrs. Wagner, F. Martin, Cameron, Eager, Haney, Hilton.

Prisons—Messrs. Conrow, Eager, Kater, Hill, Thomson, Mitton.

Claims—Messrs. Simpson, (Chairman,) Evans, Earnest, Kater, Calhoun, Barnes.

Street Cleaning—Messrs. Kater, J. C. Martin, Oram, Hill, Dillon, Dreisbach.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Hill, Harper, Billington, Calhoun, Kennedy, W. D. Martin.

Verify Cash Accounts—Messrs. J. C. Martin, Vankirk, Hetzell.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Little, (Chairman,) Wagner, Kennedy.

Defence and Protection—Messrs. Harrison, Ray, Little, Earnest, Dreisbach, Hetzell, Marcer, (President.)

The monthly Visiting Committees for Girard College for the year 1867 are as follows:

January—Messrs. Little, Oram, Eager, Vaukirk, Shoemaker, Ray, Gill, W. D. Martin.

February—Messrs. Littleton, (Chairman.) Calhoun, Kater, Armstrong, Ogden, Billington, Barnes, Kennedy.

March—Messrs. Smith, Harrison, Mershon, Myers, Mactague, Hill, Colehower, Mitton.

April—Messrs. Hancock, (Chairman,) Earnest, Eager, Evans, Harper, Kater, Potter, Dillon.

May—Messrs. Palmer, Cameron, Conrow, Wagner, Francis Martin, Hensey, Gill, Haney.

June—Messrs. Franciscus, (Chairman,) Ogden, Stokes, J. C. Martin, Allison, Mershon, Smith, Dreisbach.

July—Messrs. Mactague, Shane, Oram, Earnest, Little, Potter, Myers, Barnes.

August—Messrs. Willits, (Chairman,) Stokes, Hill, Harper, Evans, Calhoun, Palmer, O'Neill.

September—Messrs. Hancock, Bardsley, Ray, Simpson, Cameron, Allison, Hetzell, Thomson.

October—Messrs. Harrison, (Chairman,) Armstrong, Stockham, Hensey, J. C. Martin, Conrow, O'Neill, Hetzell.

November—Messrs. Billington, Vankirk, Franciscus, Shane, Simpson, Littleton, Colehower, W. D. Martin.

December—Messrs. Wagner, (Chairman,) Willits, Bardsley, Shoemaker, Stockham, F. Martin, Dillon, Hetzell.

Adjourned.

THEIR MOVEMENTS.—The gentlemen composing the Congressional committees to visit League Island, to inquire into the matter of the burning of the New Ironsides, and to endeavor to fathom the mysteries of the frauds upon the Revenue Department in the distillation of whisky and the manufacture of segars, arrived in this city last evening.

The first named committee consists of Messrs. A. H. Rice, of Massachusetts, Chairman; John A. Griswold, of New York; Frederick A. Pike, of Maine; William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Augustus Brandegee, of Connecticut; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Charles E. Phelps, of Maryland; William A. Darling, of New York, and Francis C. Le Blond, of Ohio.

This committee was appointed through the instrumentality of Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, a gentleman whose principal business in Congress seems to be the removal of the iron-clad navy to New London, where its iron suits would be oxydized by salt water, and gradually corroded into utter valuelessness. That all the monitors will shortly be burned unless they are safely moored in the brine of New London harbor, appears to Mr. Brandegee's firm belief.

The other committee owes its paternity to Mr. Darling, of New York. It comprises William A. Darling, of New York, Chairman; Fernando C. Beamar, of Michigan; Benjamin Eggleston, of Ohio; Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, and L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky. This committee has previously visited Philadelphia, and are heartily welcomed by the legitimate trade in tobacco and segar manufacture. Both committees took quarters at the Continental, where they will probably remain for some days to come.

A CURIOUS CASE—SERIOUS CHARGE.—On the 5th of November last, Mrs. Louisa Lindsay, No. 1728 Cox street, went before Alderman Patchell and preferred a charge against James Lukens, accusing him of assault and battery, with intent to kill. It was alleged at the time that Lukens entered the house and cut Mrs. Lindsay in the neck and at the same time made an assault upon James Smith, who was present, inflicting a wound on his neck. Neither of the parties were seriously injured. The warraat then issued was either lost or mislaid, and Lukens was not arrested. Smith preferred no charge against him.

On Friday, December 21, while Mr. Lukens was in a public house at Second and Lombard streets, a man entered and discharged a pistol at him, the lead taking effect in the thigh, severing one of the principal arteries. Information of the shooting reached Lieutenant Goldey, and he sent officers to the place, who were informed that the whole affair was trifling, and that it was the result of an accident. Nothing upon which to base an arrest was obtained, and thus the matter was allowed to rest. In the meantime Lukens, who was kept at the house where he was injured, gradually grew worse, and at the end of a week was removed to the hospital. He remained in the institution but a few days, and was then taken to his home, in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets. Yesterday his condition was such as to indicate death in a short time. The physician in attendance resolved upon an amputation, which is fixed for to-day. Little hope is entertained that he will survive the operation. In view of this condition of affairs, Lieutenant Goldey last evening arrested James Smith as the party charged with discharging the pistol at Lukens. Up to the present time the injured man has refused to give any information in regard to the individual shooting him. Smith will have a hearing to-day.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI MANAGERS.—The managers of the alumni of the High school met last evening at that Institution. Mr. E. H. D. Fraley, President of the Board, in the chair. Mr. B. Frank Abbett, Secretary.

Mr. John Weaver announced that James Lynd would be unable to deliver the alumni address at the February meeting.

Mr. Alexander P. Colesberry submitted a report upon the proposed association, in favor of the organization of a collateral association to the general alumni of the Philadelphia Central High School, for the purpose of social intercourse and literary improvement, the association to be designated as the Alumni Institute of the Central High School.

Resolutions to organize such an association, allowing each alumnus to become a member for an initiation fee of ten dollars; declaring its officers to be a president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and a board of twelve managers; declaring that the association shall not be a secret organization, with neither political, religious, nor sectarian basis; and recommending the securing of a hall, with library, chess, smoking, and conversation rooms, were introduced, but postponed until after the next meeting of the alumni, which will be in February next.

Robert D. Cox was elected to deliver the next annual address of the alumni.

It was announced that the lecture would be delivered on Saturday, February 16. Adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION. — The following ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau is of importance to the hat trade:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, January 7, 1867.—Sir:—Your letter of January 4, in relation to taxing hats on increased value, has been received.

You state that Messrs. —— & ——, manufacturers of hats in your district, purchase felt hats in the rough, on which a tax of two per centum ad valorem has been paid; that they more completely finish them by glueing, pressing, and trimming, and then sell them as cassimere hats; that you have decided to tax them at the rate of five per cent. on increased value, and that Messrs. —— & —— have appealed from your decision. You wish to know whether your decision is correct.

In answer, I have to say that this office regards your decision as correct. The hats in question having paid a tax in the rough, and being subsequently more completely finished by stiffening with glue, pressing and trimming, and there being a special provision for taxing hats on increased value, they are clearly taxable on increased value under section 97 of the compilation. Very respectfully,

T. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

J. W. Frazier, Esq., Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday, James Fagan had a hearing on the charge of having carried on the business of a distiller without giving bond, as required by law.

Daniel D. George, a deputy collector in the Fifth District, testified that he visited the place of defendant, No. 1041 Somerset street, and saw a copper still and worm, and six hogsheads of mash, in a shed adjoining the house. The still was warm, but there was no whisky running at the time. Defendant admitted that he was the owner of the place, and produced a license under the old law. By the law of 1866, any person engaged in manufacturing distilled spirits is required to give notice in writing of his readiness to enter his bond to conform to the law. This, it was admitted by the defendant's counsel, had not been done. The witness said he met with no opposition from the accused, and was not hindered in any manner in the performance of his duty. At a future visit, it was found that the still had been removed, and defendant said he had not taken it away, and did not know who had. Held in $1000 bail to answer.

A DARING BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning, shortly before 4 o'clock, three burglars broke into the dwelling of Thomas McCalley, located on the West Chester road, near Gray's lane, Twenty-fourth Ward. They proceeded to the second story and entered an apartment occupied by a daughter of Mr. McCalley, who was awakened by the noise. One of the robbers pointed a pistol at her head and threatened to blow her brains out in case she raised an alarm. In the meantime, the other fellows were busy ransacking the house. They succeeded in obtaining sixty dollars in money, a gold watch and nearly all of the young lady's clothing. It appears that they had taken Mr. McCalley's horse and carriage out of the stable previous to entering the premises, and held it in waiting at the door, for as soon as they got out into the road a carriage was heard to leave. On going to the stable Mr. McCalley discovered his horse and vehicle missing.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT NOTE.—A new twenty-dollar counterfeit note—Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia—was captured in this city yesterday. The engraving and the paper are good. The note is well calculated to deceive. National bank notes of all denominations should be carefully examined, as there appears to be a plentiful supply of the spurious trash. The above specified note will probably be passed in almost every part of the country, excepting in Philadelphia. "Pushers" of the "queer" generally attend popular demonstrations where money is most likely to be freely expended. The inauguration of the Governor elect is just such a demonstration that counterfeiters admire; therefore, the business people of Harrisburg should be on their guard during the coming gubernatorial ceremonies.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS AND COUNCILS.—The school teachers yesterday morning adopted the following.

Whereas, At a recent meeting of the teachers of public schools of Philadelphia, certain reflections and imputations upon City Councils were made by one or two of their number, which did not then, nor do they now, reflect the sentiments of the teachers; and

Whereas, The body of teachers in this city are not willing to be be made responsible for the acts or opinions of one or two of their number, nor to be injuriously affected by the same; therefore

Resolved, That the teachers of Philadelphia disavow without qualification the reflections referred to in the preamble to this resolution. That this disavowal is an act of justice not only to themselves, but also to the City Councils, and would have been made at an earlier date, had they supposed that the unsupported and gratuitous assertions of others would have been in the slightest degree held to be the judgment of the large body of the teachers of Philadelphia.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening, the burning of a quantity of paper in the window of a store, No. 343 Coates street, caused an alarm of fire. The damage by the fire was trifling.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APEARANCE
OF THE CELEBRATED
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.
M'ME PAREPA,
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
SIG. FERRANTI,
SIG. FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. R HUTTON.

The Concerts announced above will be positively the last Bateman Concerts in Philadelphia, and the programme for each will contain the most admired selections of the different artists.

Reserved Seats for FRIDAY or SATURDAY, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Seats may be secured at the Music Store of C. W. A. TRUMPLER, on

WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 9.

Admission to the MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FIFTY CENTS.

The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, N. Y. 1 11

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 11,
BENEFIT OF
BENEFIT OF
BENEFIT OF
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Fifth Night of
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

By particular request Mrs. WILLIAMS will appear in her great impersonation of
MARGERY, IN
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
THE THREE RED MEN.
THE THREE RED MEN.
THE THREE RED MEN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF GRIFFITH GAUNT.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. JOHN DREW.
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL,
SEVENTEENTH AND LAST NIGHT OF
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
together with the amusing piece.
THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.
MRS. JOHN DREW IN TWO CHARACTERS,
KATE PEYTON AND MARGARET.
A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY.
THE FAST FAMILY AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MONDAY NEXT—$100,000.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
when he will enact his great comic impersonation of
JACK SWIFT,
in his own original American comedy of
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 11,
Brougham's American comedy, in five acts, of
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
JACK SWIFT.....JOHN BROUGHAM
Concluding with the Fairy extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING
will commence with the drama of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
To conclude with, for the last week, the
GREAT TRICK PANTOMIME.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

SÆNGERBUND! SÆNGERBUND!
SÆNGERBUND!
SÆNGERBUND!
SÆNGERBUND!
GRAND MASKED BALL,
GRAND MASKED BALL,
GRAND MASKED BALL,
TO BE GIVEN
ON THE 21ST OF JANUARY, 1867,
ON THE 21ST OF JANUARY, 1867,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets $3 00; can be obtained at Jesse R. Walker's, N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut streets; Joseph Stenpacher's, No. 531 Chesnut street; Sængerbund Hall, corner Crown and Callowhill streets; Actien Hall, No 341 N. Third streets. 1 7 5t

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S THIRD MATINEE.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, January 11,
AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,
third appearance of
HERR J. POLLAK,
from the Royal Opera, Dresden.
CARL ROESE, Accompanist.
Tickets One Dollar each. To be had at the music stores and at the door. 1 9 3t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Great success of the Automaton Minstrels. Last week of the Double Sphynx. SIGNOR BLITZ'S new Illusions and Wonders, the Funny Burlesque Minstrels, Double-Headed Sphynx, Spirit Drum, Silver Casket, Ventriloquism, Learned Canary Birds, etc., Every Evening, commencing at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. 1 8 6t

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
1 9 3p J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices. Combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

Several cases of Bleached Muslins, yard wide, 20, 23, 25, 28, and 31 cents per yard.

Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and Utica.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 19, 23, and 25 cents.

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

1 case extra heavy 5-4 Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents per yard.

Best Quality American Prints, 18½ cents.

Heavy Power-loom Table Linens.

Just opened, 100 dozen Heavy Linen Towels, 22 cents.

Linen Doylies, $1·25 per dozen.

Linen Napkins, $3 00 up to $8 00 per dozen.

Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 22 cents.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 13, 14, 19, 20, 25, and 31 cents.

A large lot of Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50, 56, 62, 65, 69, and 75 cents.

Gents' Cloth Gloves. [10 22

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will open to-day—One case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, at 23 cents per yard, slightly wet.
Cheapest Pillow-case Muslin in the city.
Bleached Muslins at reduced prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Forestdale, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Bartlett, etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 20, 21, 22, 25c., etc.
Table Linens, 1¼ yard wide, 65 cents. Cheap.

FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 37½, 40, 42, 45, 50c., etc.
Bargains in yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.
Plain Red Flannels, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Canton Flannels at greatly reduced prices.
Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Blankets, large size, all-wool, $5·75.
Balmorals, 50 dozen sold this season, $1 75.
Cloth Gloves, all kinds, reduced.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.
N. B.—Breakfast Shawls from $1 to $3 50. Immense loss to manufacturers. 9 29§

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In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and price
Manufactory and Salesroom,
No. 628 ARCH Street,
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CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.
RICH LACE CURTAINS.
The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late
AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
Nettingham Lace Curtains,
From Ordinary to Rich Style.
French Lace Curtains,
From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO,
Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
9 14 wfm6mrp No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
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Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867.

General Grant's Position.

It is amusing to note with what pertinacity the attempt is made again and again to associate the name of General Grant with the obnoxious acts of the President. We all remember how the presence of the General with the President during the "swinging around the circle" excursion of last summer was sought to be turned to political effect, until the General, in absolute self-defense, was obliged to declare that his presence with the party was purely official, and had no political significancy whatever. Now, again we are informed that the General was present in the Cabinet when the President's message vetoing the District of Columbia Franchise bill was read, and some of the reporters assume to say that he endorsed the sentiments of that document. Evidently the supposed popularity of General Grant is to be lugged in to support this last exercise of the veto power.

Now the *probabilities* are that the presence of the General on this last occasion had no political significancy; but it may be as well to say, in response to these persistent attempts to bolster up the fatal policy of the Executive, that the American people are not indebted to General Grant, or to anybody else, for their political opinions. General Grant has had great popularity; but why? Simply because he had shown himself a capable military leader, and was supposed to be in sympathy with the loyal masses of the people. As to the reputation of a statesman, he never has had it. The people have loved him for his loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Union in connection with the suppression of the Rebellion. Now if anything has been shown with more clearness than another throughout this whole great struggle, it is that no man's military reputation is sufficient to secure his endorsement by the people, if he be unsound upon the great principles of liberty and justice which underlie and give character to this mighty contest. It has been tried over and over again. McClellan tried it in 1864, and although no man was personally more popular with the army, he made a miserable failure before the people. General Slocum tried it in New York, and was beaten; General Morgan tried it in Ohio, and was beaten; Colonel Davis tried it in this State, and was beaten; and in not a single instance that we now call to mind, has a military chieftain succeeded before the people upon the conservative platform. No matter what his services, no matter what his distinction, the people will repudiate him as the representative of obnoxious political sentiments. General Grant has still great popularity with the people; but we advise him *not to trifle with it*. If he supposes that there is any magic charm about his name which can change the sentiments and purposes of this great nation in regard to the triumph of republican principles, he is fatally mistaken. These are times when public men must act with the great moral forces inspiring the nation, or be overwhelmed by them. Whosoever falls upon this stone shall be broken, but upon whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

We do not assume, in these remarks, that General Grant has abandoned the great Union organization and gone over to the enemy; but his position is *equivocal*, and that equivocal position is daily alienating from him the hearts of the people. He owes it to himself and to the splendid possibilities of his future, to throw off the toils which his own enemies and those of his country are apparently weaving about him.

The United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

The contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator for the Keystone State, since the decision of the people in October showed that whoever the caucus selected would be the occupant of Edgar Cowan's seat, has been the most bitter of any which have occurred in our Commonwealth for many years. It is a well-known fact that the contest in our State for some time has been between General Cameron and Governor Curtin. The Guelph and Ghibelline feuds in Northern Italy are excellent types of the bitterness evinced by each party. As the day for the choice drew near, the excitement in the ranks of the Republican party grew more intense, and culminated yesterday in certain threats on the part of the opponents of General Cameron to bolt the nomination should the choice fall upon that gentleman. Last night the long-expected event came off, and none of our readers felt any surprise at the news that Simon Cameron was the successful competitor for the prize. The vote in the caucus stood:—

Cameron	46
Curtin	23
Stevens	7
Grow	5
Absent	2

The friends of Messrs. Curtin, Stevens, and Grow, had there been any chance of defeating General Cameron, would have united on a candidate. We may therefore consider the opposition to number 37, while Cameron had 46, or a majority of nine. Five votes would, therefore, have changed the result. The responsibility of the selection rests on five men, and to Philadelphia belongs the credit or discredit of making Cameron Senator. The representatives from our city who voted for that gentleman were Messrs. Connell and Ridgway, in the Senate, and DeHaven, Donohugh, Freeborn, Ghegan, Kerns, Marks, Subers, and Worrell, in the House. The rest of our delegates supported Curtin. While the result will not cause surprise, the details of the vote will astonish many. Having heard so much of Mr. Stevens' chances, the people had grown to believe that he possessed considerable strength; and the fact that Mr. Grow and he had almost an equal number, is an unexpected revelation to those who do not know the hollowness of an assumed legislative strength.

However, after a fierce fight, Mr. Cameron has received the Republican nomination. Mr. Edgar Cowan has been honored with that of the Democracy. The contest is not now between Curtin and Cameron, or Stevens and Cameron, but between Cameron and Cowan. *If Cameron is defeated, Cowan will be elected.* Under such circumstances, the duty of every lover of his country is plain. Whatever may have been his opposition to General Cameron, and however much he may have deemed that gentlemen unfitted for the honor offered him, he is now the standard-bearer of the Republican party, and there can be no ground for a moment's hesitation between Simon Cameron and Edgar Cowan. Every member who opposed the nominee in caucus exercised an undoubted right, but by going into that body he tacitly agreed to abide by its decision. The decision is made, and it is the duty of every Republican member of the Legislature to stand by the choice of the party when the Houses go into an election.

General Cameron may be objectionable on personal grounds to certain portions of the party, but on all questions of principle he is as true as any of his competitors, while Edgar Cowan is both objectionable on personal and political grounds. He has violated his professions, he has abandoned his party, he has proved a traitor to principle; and were the issue but between him and the bitterest secessionist, or the most corrupt demagogue, we would hail the election of any opponent as an improvement on the Senator who now occupies the seat of Pennsylvania. Such being our view, we hold the duty of every member to be clear. He has shifted the responsibility of the selection to the shoulders of those who secured General Cameron's nomination in the caucus. When the Convention of the House meets, the only blame that can be laid upon any one is that of defeating the party candidate. Any blame to be attached to the selection rests on the forty-six gentlemen who made Cameron the Republican nominee. It is clearly the duty of the eighty-three Republicans to stand by the choice of the majority, regardless of all personal antipathies.

The New Senators in the Fortieth Congress.

The formation of the United States Senate requires the choice of one-third of its number by the State Legislatures every two years. Accordingly, with the assemblage of that body on the 5th of March will appear new occupants of seats; and the intellect, if not the politics, of the upper House will be largely affected by the influx. A number of the States have already elected their Senators. Hon. James A. McDougall, Democrat, of California, goes out, and Hon. Cornelius Cole, for several terms member of the lower House, and a consistent radical, takes his place. Hon. L. S. Foster, of Connecticut, President of the Senate, is succeeded by General O. S. Ferry, a firm adherent to Republican principles. He also has had considerable experience as a Representative. Missouri, so ably represented by B. Gratz Brown, withdraws him from his seat, and yesterday elected Hon. C. D. Drake as his successor. Hon. Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire, has his place supplied by Hon. James W. Patterson, who was formerly Representative from the Third District of that State. James W. Nesmith, Democrat, of Oregon, is succeeded by Hon. H. W. Corbett, with whom the people of this section of the land are not familiar. Vermont selects Judge L. P. Poland for the short term, and Hon. Justin S. Morrill, the able Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, for the long term. These are the changes already made.

There yet remain, however, a large number of States which will make their choice on Tuesday next. We will mention the names of such gentlemen as are prominent candidates for the positions, and the various Commonwealths. The term of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is about to expire, and the contest for the succession is animated in Illinois. The present candidates are Judge Trumbull, General John A. Logan, and Governor Oglesby. The chances are slightly in favor of the first-named gentleman. The declination of Governor Lane, of Indiana, leaves a vacancy, and Governor O. P. Morton has evidently the inside track. There are a large number of other competitors for the post. Kansas is divided since the death of Lane, and for the seat of Samuel C. Pomeroy we have Senator Pomeroy, ex-Governor Carney, a General Lee, and Sidney Clarke. We cannot guess which will come out victor. Hon. Garrett Davis ceases to bore the Senate with his long harangues, and it is probable that General L. H. Rousseau will be his successor. Both he, Mr. Davis, and Governor Bramlette are desirous of the honor. The combination of Rebels and Government officials having made the Legislature of Maryland conservative, the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell will be succeeded by Governor Thomas Swann. In Nevada General James W. Nye will undoubtedly be re-elected. New Jersey has a pretty lively contest going on between T. T. Frelinghuysen and Hon. George T. Cobb, with chances in favor of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the present incumbent of the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Wright. In New York, Hon. Ira Harris desires to be retained, but the Republican caucus has seen fit to prefer the Hon. Roscoe Conkling—a gentleman decidedly active, but reputed rather superficial in his attainments. Ohio will in all probability return Hon. John Sherman, the chances of Governor J. D. Cox being very slim. In our own State the fight has been between Cameron, Stevens, and Curtin, but has been ended by the success of General Cameron. A seat from Wisconsin, at present filled by Hon. T. O. Howe, will also be filled before the assembling of the new Congress. Such are the probable changes which will alter the complexion of the upper House. Taken altogether, we think the body will not degenerate under the additions to be made on the 5th of March.

Impartial Suffrage in the Territories.

The House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill providing for impartial suffrage in the Territories. As passed, the bill provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories of the United States which are now, or may be hereafter, organized, to any citizen thereof, on account of race, color, and previous condition of servitude; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress, or the Legislative Assemblies of said Territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

We fear that there is too much *real* democracy about this bill to secure the President's signature to it. It will pass, however, despite a veto, and the rule of impartial justice throughout the Territories of the United States will thus be established.

An Appeal to Humanity.

The Macedonian voice comes to us from the South, which should not fall unheeded upon Christian ears. Evidences not to be doubted all unite to convince us that, in this civilized, freedom-loving country, there are thousands of freedmen who are positively freezing to death for want of clothing. The association composed of ladies who wish to supply these "wards of the nation," and who are, as their name implies, designed for the "Freedmen's Aid," are appealing to our citizens for such articles of clothing as, while useless to them, would be of inestimable value to the unfortunate negroes. Their appeal, founded on justice and humanity, should not be neglected by those who, being well clothed themselves, are too apt so forget the naked and penniless.

A Card to Irishmen.—We have received from Nathaniel R. Harris, late member of the Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, a letter, which we publish elsewhere. In it he reiterates the views so often expressed by us, that Mr. James Stephens is utterly unreliable, and is at heart a traitor to any movement in favor of the freedom of Ireland. The position in the Brotherhood which has been held by Mr. Harris is sufficient to command the ear of the members of the Order.

Public Land Settlements.—The returns of the General Land Office show an increasing activity in the settlement of the public lands under the Homestead law. Quite a movement towards Florida on the part of the freedmen is taking place; and the old Emigrant Aid Society, which assisted in the early settlement of Kansas, is now taking steps to locate settlers in Florida.

The New York Senator.—Roscoe Conkling was nominated for the United States Senate by the Republican caucus at Albany yesterday. His chief competitors were Senator Harris and Judge Davis, Mr. Greeley's name being withdrawn before the formal ballot. Mr. Conkling is a member of the present House of Representatives, and is a man of considerable ability.

The Amendment.—The Constitutional amendment was ratified yesterday by the New York Assembly, the Senate having previously done so. It was also ratified by the upper House of the Illinois Legislature, and by the lower House of the Kansas Legislature. There is little or no doubt of its ratification by three-fourths of the States.

The bill providing for the assembling of the Fortieth, and each succeeding Congress, on the 4th of March of the year on which the Congressional term of office commences, has passed both branches of Congress. It is said that the President will sign *this* bill.

Adulterations of Food, Etc.—An attempt has been made, in England, to introduce some features of the French system of police. One, which finds much favor, is to compel a person caught adulterating food or giving false weight to post in a conspicuous place in his shop a notice of the fine inflicted. This principle has been carried to a curious extent in a recent case of libel against the *Daily Telegraph*. The jury, in returning their verdict, asked the judge to order the *Telegraph* to publish in its own columns a full report of the trial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 tmw3m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 tf4p

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership	$25 00
Annual Membership	3 00
Entrance Fee	1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to

WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 730 MARKET Street.

HENRY VINCENT.—
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1867.

HENRY VINCENT, Esq:—

Dear Sir:—Recognizing with pleasure the favorable impression made by you on the occasion of your recent visit to this city, and having listened with great pleasure to your oration on "Oliver Cromwell," we beg that you will repeat the same at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at an early day.

Yours, very truly,

Joseph Allison,	G. Morrison Coates,
William S. Peirce,	J. Bateman,
James B. Orne,	R. E. Peterson, M. D.,
Charles Spencer,	Benjamin Bullock,
Casper Souder,	R. Garsed,

And others.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1867.

Gentlemen:—In obedience to your courteous request, I shall be proud to redeliver my Lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," and the majestic times of the English Commonwealth, and would suggest WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 16.

With high esteem,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY VINCENT.

To Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon William S. Peirce, James B. Orne, and Charles Spencer.

The sale of tickets will commence TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler' Music Store, S. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Reserved seats 50 cents.
Admission 25 cents. 1t

LECTURES BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, THIS EVENING (Friday) JANUARY 11.

Professor R. E. ROGERS (University of Pennsylvania), "Philosophy of Combustion," illustrated by numerous experiments. 1t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped

12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD H. FLOOD,

12 29 1 2 4 7 9 11 12 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Stockholders' Annual Meeting and election for President, Directors and Treasurer of this Company, will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES McFADDEN, Jr.,
12 31 mw1t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the 14th.

W. H. KEMBLE,
1 8 10t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 4t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 4 P. M.

D. H. FLICKWIR,
12 31 mw1t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 3 P. M.

A. W. ADOLPH,
12 31mw1t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant.

E. A. LESLEY,
1 4 9t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

12 24mw1t 1 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—

PHILADELPHIA, 1867.

NOTICE.

Holders of twenty or more 7 30 Coupon Bonds, due January 15, can present them at this Office for count and examination, previous to the 15th instant. Checks for the same will be issued on the 15th instant.

C. McKIBBIN,
1 9 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 2), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.

12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors

10 15 mw1m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 199 LIBERTY Street, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in *one piece*—thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the cast Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 S. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

At the annual election of the Stockholders, held on Monday, January 7, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees, viz.:—

Alexander Whilldin,	Albert C. Roberts,
Hon. James Pollock,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
George Nugent,	L. M. Whilldin,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	George W. Hill,
Philip B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,
John Wanamaker.	

And at a meeting of the said Trustees held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.
Vice-President—GEORGE NUGENT.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOHN S. WILSON.
Actuary—JOHN C. SIMMS. 1 11 3t
Assistant Secretary—CHARLES G. ROBESON.
J. NEWTON WALKER, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
THOMAS J. YARROW, M. D., }

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1867.

At an election for Directors, held at this office on the 7th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly chosen to serve for the ensuing year:—

Thomas C. Hand,	James Traquair,
Joseph B. Seal,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Jacob P. Jones,
Theophilus Paulding,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	William C. Houston,
John C. Davis,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,	John D. Taylor,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Lafourcade,
H. Jones Brooke,	Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvain,	George W. Bernadou,
George G. Leiper,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Henry Sloan,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Samuel E. Stokes,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day,

THOMAS C. HAND was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN C. DAVIS Vice-President, and
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 10 3t

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 4 mw6t Secretary.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

An interesting report will be presented by the Board of Managers. The Contributors to the Fund, as well as all others interested in the benevolent objects of the Association, are respectfully invited to be present.

WILLIAM M. BACON, Secretary.
Philadelphia January 10, 1867. 1 10 4t 1p

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth. Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D., Pastor.—Week of prayer. Service every evening this week, except Saturday, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. 1 9 3t*

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the NORTH FORK OF HUGHES RIVER OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at No. 662 ARCH Street, Second Floor, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, January 17, 1867, at 3½ P. M.

1 7 mw13t* E. WARD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST., PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m6p

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted		$1,138,500 00
United States Bonds deposited at Washington	910,000 00	
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	948,209 63	
		$2,393,709 63
Demand Loans	378 400 00	
Due by National Banks	221,858 62	
Legal-tender Notes	906,506 50	
National Bank Notes	25 903 00	
		1,530 368 62
Expenses and Taxes		7,650 14
		$4,531,727 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$750 000 00
Circulation	609,000 00
Deposits, nett	3,079,709 90
Surplus Fund	895 000 00
Profits	15,948 77
	910,948 77
	$4,531,727 77

THEODORE KITCHEN,
1 9 3t Cashier.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$341 164 62
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure circulation	200,000 00	
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure deposits	199,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	65,180 00	
		706,244 62
Due from Banks and Bankers		61,505 75
Legal-tender Notes		2,863 92
National Bank Notes		174 95
Specie		70 92
Cash Items		5,717 60
Premiums		10,123 90
Current Expenses		4 783 72
Real Estate		20,000 00
Furniture, Fixtures		3,023 53
		$1,126,509 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital	200,000 00
Surplus Fund	7,000 00
Circulation	168 900 00
Deposits, nett	690,501 36
Due to Banks and Bankers	6,865 29
Discount and Profit and Loss	12,192 45
	$1,126,509 12

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—City of Philadelphia, S. S.

I, J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. GILBOUGH,
1 9 6t Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$170 319 27
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	300,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	174,599 00	
		474,319 27
Legal-tender Notes	$315,847 92	
National Bank Notes	18 515 00	
Due from other banks	275,457 12	
Fractional currency and cash items	6,100 24	
		615,920 28
Banking-house		56 230 12
Furniture and fixtures		3,277 12
Premiums		21 270 66
Expenses and taxes		17,120 10
Total		$1,588,150 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, fully paid	$500,000 00
Deposits, gross	575 548 40
Circulation outstanding	400,000 00
Profits	11,524 64
Total	$1,588 150 04

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1 8 6t4p JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.—

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

At the Annual Election held, on the 8th instant, the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank:—

THOMAS ROBINS,	RICHARD WOOD,
SAMUEL WELSH,	JOHN D. TAYLOR,
MARSHALL HILL,	LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGS. ERRINGER,	N. PARK. SHORTRIDGE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,	ED. Y. TOWNSEND,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,	FRANK L. BODINE,
	BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS.

At the meeting of the Directors held on the 9th instant, THOMAS ROBINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank.

And at the Meeting of the Directors held this day, B. B. COMEGYS was elected Vice-President, R. F. CHATHAM Assistant Cashier, and HENRY WHARTON, Esq., Solicitor.

1 10 3t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

At an election for Directors, held on the 9th instant, the following Stockholders were elected for the ensuing year:—

DAVID FAUST,	N. C. MUSSELMAN,
WM. H. SOWERS,	JESSE RIEGEL,
ROBERT D. WORK,	PETER SIEGER,
M. J. DOHAN,	L. J. LEBERMAN.
GEORGE W. BLABON,	

And at a meeting for organization held this day, Mr. DAVID FAUST was elected President; WILLIAM H. SOWERS, Vice President; N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier; Hon. CHARLES GILPIN, Solicitor; S. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary.

1 10 3t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

At the Annual Election held on the 8th instant the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:—

ROBERT MORRIS,	H. W. GRAY,
CHARLES F. NORTON,	E. P. MITCHELL,
S. K. ASHTON,	PAUL P. KELLER,
B. N. BURROUGHS,	JOHN WANAMAKER,
W. A. ROLIN.	

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES F. NORTON, Vice-President.

1 10 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

W.H. SHOW 11TH GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.

FINANCIAL.

7-30s,

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s

Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed.

5-20s Delivered at Once.

DREXEL & CO.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE

OF

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,

And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. 1 9 3t 3m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 3 1

The Bateman Farewell Concerts.

Mr. Bateman announces most positively that the concerts to be given at the Academy of Music this evening and to-morrow afternoon will be the last that he can arrange for this city, and we urge every one to be present on these final occasions to hear the great artistes of the troupe.

Madame Parepa, the acknowledged "Queen of Song," will sing several of her favorite selections, including ballads, operatic arias, and concerted scenas. The silver-tongued Brignoli will sing in Italian, French, and English several selections from works of the most eminent and popular composers. Signori Fortuna and Ferranti, Carl Rosa, and Mr. Mills will also lend their valuable services to make more perfect these two musical festivals.

The programmes are even more varied and brilliant for these two concerts than any that have been previously arranged.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the concert to-morrow afternoon at Musical Fund Hall:—

1. Concert Overture.....B. Romberg
2. Song—"The Hunter of the Alps,".....H. Proch
3. Flight of Loves—Waltz.....I. Launer
4. Andantino from Sinfonie—"Consecration of Sounds" (first time)..... L. Spohr
5. Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream." Mendelssohn
6. Second Finale from "Lorelei" ....W. V. Wallace
7. "Schrumm schrumm" Polka (first time). G. Michaelis

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—James Scofield, another of the parties concerned in the robbery at Bloomfield, was arrested yesterday by Officer Hawkins, near the Camden Woollen Mills. Scofield is said to be the one who got upon the roof, entered the place, and wheeled the goods away. He was committed to prison to await the action of the Bloomfield authorities.

TRUE BILLS.—The Grand Jury have found about sixty bills of indictment against persons for various offenses, and the supposition is that they will find about twenty more before they are discharged.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The new machine shop at Cooper's Point caught fire on Wednesday evening, but was extinguished before any material damage was done.

LARCENY.—Thomas H. Smith (colored) was arrested by Marshal Campbell for the larceny of a ring. He was committed to prison in default of bail.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HUSBANDS BEWARE—AN INTERESTING SCENE IN A SKATING PARK.—The lords and masters should bear in mind that their better halves have as great a desire to skate as they, and, therefore, when they come to the conclusion to visit a skating park for the purpose of indulging in the healthful exercise, they should kindly extend an invitation to said better halves. If not, they may have occasion to regret it, and be the victims of an incident which happened upon one of our skating parks on Wednesday, in this wise:—A gentleman, accompanied by two ladies, came to the park, and after adjusting the ladies' and his own skates, with one on each arm proceeded to perambulate the smooth surface. He had visited almost every portion of the park, and no doubt being tired, stopped to have a chat with the friends accompanying him. He had not remained standing long before a lady was observed approaching the trio. Having reached them, she immediately caught the gentleman by the coat collar and led him off to the platform, and there bid him stay until she returned. She then started after the ladies, who, not understanding what it all meant, were very much frightened. As they saw the lady coming towards them in a menacing manner, they immediately left the vicinity of the spot, and started off as fast as they were able. One of them being rather verdant in the skating line, tumbled down several times, but having the advantage of being on skates, kept out of the reach of her pursuer. The chase continued for some time, much to the amusement of the spectators, but was finally given up, and the lady returned to where the captured man stood, took him by the arm, and marched him out of the inclosure. It turned out, on inquiry, that the gentleman was the lady's husband; and she, not relishing the idea of his "skating with other women," was determined to spoil his afternoon's sport. The whole affair was ludicrous in the extreme; and after the couple had departed, the crowd turned its attention to the two ladies, but they, not being disposed to be the centre of attraction, left the scene shortly after.

COMPANY "G," OF THE "REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES," having elected General Geary an honorary member of their organization, have prepared a certificate of this fact of a very elaborate and beautiful character. The heavy gilt frame in which it is contained is about two feet wide by four feet in height. The certificate has been written by an accomplished penman, and surrounding and surmounting it is an arch, supported by a column on either side, against which stand the figures of a "Boy in Blue" and an "Invincible." This portion is executed in crayon, and is the production of a member of the Company.

Company "G" goes to Harrisburg on Monday to attend the Inauguration, on which occasion it is their intention to present to the new Governor of the Commonwealth the above certificate of his election. To-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting will be held at Casseiberry Hall, on Coates street, below Eleventh, to complete the arrangements for the journey to the State capital.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—The New York *Express*, discussing the subject of holiday gifts, sensibly remarks:—"There is no gift so utilitarian in character as a book. The meanest volume may give us much instruction as it extends pleasure, and the richer ones are a joy and a glory forever. Fancy articles soon tarnish, and are easily broken, and then cast aside as unsightly and valueless; but the last leaf of a book we have seen preserved as a precious memento of the time and the friend who gave it when it was rare and radiant in completeness. Articles of dress, of the toilet, of wear of any kind, are all of short-lived favor; they pass out of memory with the brief life of a fashion—but a book never grows old. It is a present, too, which suits every age and every condition, and echoes respectful recognition, or warm friendship, or ardent affection, and can never offend." Book Catalogues sent on application by T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—With the return of the season comes the reappearance of that most popular of all our winter enjoyments. The names of Abel and Risley have become so famous as to render it almost superfluous to say that the management of this most elegant affair is still intrusted to their hands, and, like the Henrietta in the recent ocean yacht race, they bid fair to carry off the coveted prize. Nothing that either art or ingenuity can devise has been overlooked in the preparations thus far made. From all we can learn, we have reason to believe that every nationality upon the civilized portion of the earth will be represented in proper costume, while there will be no perceptible diminution of earnest representatives of cosmopolites as well as theatricals.

A BELLIGERENT FEMALE.—Bridget Moss, a woman of remarkable combative powers, and of an excitable organization generally, got into a difficulty on Wednesday evening with a man in Frankford. Not being able to silence him with her tongue, she tried the virtues of a brick applied to his head. The result was a contused lump on the man's head and an action for assault and battery against Bridget. She had a hearing before Alderman Holme, and was held in $1200 bail to answer.

NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.—Mary O'Brien was arrested for committing an assault and battery upon one of the whiskered half of humanity last Wednesday. Mary lives in Haines street, Germantown, and is said to be a quiet person when not disturbed. She has got some neighbors, however, whose forms are an abomination in her eyes. One of these went to her domicile last Wednesday, and sat down for a long call. Mary gently hinted that the space he occupied was far more pleasant than himself. He did not take it. She then pointed to the door, and said "Leave;" but he did not see that either. Evidently it was a case in which the *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re* did not answer. She then tried the argumentum ad knock-downum upon him, and set her seal upon one of his eyes, and ejected him ingloriously from her door. He brought an action against her for assault and battery before Alderman Good, who held her to answer.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.—John Boyle and John Blundell were before Commissioner Smith at 1 o'clock to-day, upon the charge of keeping a distillery of spirits, and evading the revenue laws.

W. S. Kneass testified that he visited defendants' place, which is at Twenty-first and Filbert streets, and found the still in full operation; he inquired for the Government license, and was informed they had none; defendants showed witness the books containing entries of all their business transactions.

Three rectifying tubs were found in the cellar; two of them were in operation. The defendants were held in $1000 bail for a further hearing to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

A YOUNG THIEF.—A young lad named Joseph Farrel, residing in Fortieth street, below Locust, was arrested on charge of larceny yesterday afternoon. The charge was brought against him by a man named John Elsley, who is employed by J. Levy as a coachman. He asserts that the boy Farrel was in the stable while he was doing some work, and that having dropped his pocket-book, containing $40 in five dollar notes, the boy picked it up and kept it. As soon as he missed it he had Farrel arrested. He was taken before Alderman Allen, and said he gave the money to his mother, who was arrested for receiving stolen goods, but she denied it. Both were held for a further hearing.

SNEAK THIEVES.—George Wellington and James Hayes were arrested at Third and Arch streets, last evening, on a charge of larceny. It appears that they have been in the habit of going around just at dark, before the storekeepers take in their goods, and, watching their chances, take what they can lay their hands on and make off with it. Last evening they stole a box of tea from in front of a store in Second street, below Arch, valued at $30. They were observed and arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, who, after hearing the facts of the case, committed them for a further hearing.

A LARGE HAUL OF BUTTER.—A countryman residing on Germantown road, above Lamb Tavern road, had some thirty-one pounds of butter left over from his Wednesday market. He took it home in his wagon, and left the latter stand out in his yard over night. Some person or persons attracted to it (by scent probably), removed twenty-five pounds and made away with it and themselves. This morning he found but six pounds, which the thieves were evidently not strong enough to carry.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH FAIR.—The vote on the President's Chair, at the close last evening, stood as follows:—James Page Library Company, 77; Hancock Assembly, 74; St. Augustine's Beneficial Society, 20; Globe Steam Fire Engine Company, 4; Young Men's Buckwalter Club, 1. Sealed ballots will be received only this (Friday) evening, from 8½ o'clock until 9, when the voting will cease, and the result be announced as soon as counted off.

A CURIOUS EXPLOSION.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a series of explosions took place in the culvert running through Green, Buttonwood, and Noble streets. In Third street, below Green, a manhole plate was blown off; also at Third and Noble streets, and at Third and Buttonwood streets, and at St. John and Noble streets. There were several others blown off through the district. No definite reason can be assigned for these mysterious explosions.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES, which arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, commenced their labors this morning at the Continental Hotel. The Naval Committee is in session in Parlor No. 1, and the Committee to investigate the whisky frauds on the revenue in Parlor No. 12. It is expected that both committees will conclude their labors to-morrow.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—Last evening a darkey offered for sale at a shop in South street a single-breasted, rough brown sack coat, with black and white plaid lining. Seeing an officer approaching, he dropped the coat and ran. It awaits an owner at the Detective Office, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—Three barrels of steam syrup are now at the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, awaiting an owner. They can be had by application to Lieutenant Whitcraft. They are marked "Excelsior Steam Syrup Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, L. I."

NUISANCE.—Several persons have been arrested and fined for throwing ashes and other refuse into the public streets. Owen Reynolds was arrested yesterday for throwing ashes in the street at Front and Spruce streets, and was fined by Alderman Morrow, after a hearing.

Central Station Police Cases.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.

At 2 o'clock George Wallington and James Hays were before Alderman Beitler for the larceny of a box of tea from Third and Quarry streets. Officer Cornell, No. 7 Park Police, was informed by two boys that the two men had given them six cents for not following them. He then followed and arrested them. The tea belonged to E. Foulk & Co., and was recognized as belonging to them by one of the firm. The prisoners were held in $1500 bail for their appearance at Court.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY PROBABLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

IMPEACHMENT!—A LIST OF THE CHARGES.—We charge:—
First. For Overcoats, from $25 to $75.
Second. Full suits, $30 to $90.
Third. Coats, Pants, or Vests, separately, ten per cent. lower than the same quality of goods can be had for anywhere else in this city.
Charles Stokes & Co., first-class Clothiers, under the "Continental."

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 23 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

CARAMELS — CARAMELS — CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.
Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure, no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A CARD,
BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR
SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING,
EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BLAKISTON—CORNELIUS.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. J. Edwards, D. D., Mr. CHARLES BLAKISTON, Jr., to Miss HARRIET M., daughter of Mr. Robert Cornelius, all of this city.

BRADLEY—RICHARDSON.—By the Rev. Mr. Vaughan Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. THOMAS J. BRADLEY to Miss ANNIE G. RICHARDSON, all of this city.

GODSHALL—EVANS.—By the Rev S. A. Mutchmore, January 10, Mr. JOHN GODSHALL to Miss ANNA EVANS, all of this city.

LARROCHER—PAGE.—On the 1st instant, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN W. LARROCHER to Miss ANNA FRANCES PAGE, both of Camden, New Jersey.

DIED.

DOWNING.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DOWNING, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Currant alley, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

FIELDS.—On the 9th instant, MARY D. FIELDS, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 514 Vincent street, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GLENN.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. MARY GLENN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John McAllister, No. 505 Penn street, below Lombard, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KEHR.—On the 9th instant, ANNA, wife of Henry J. Kehr, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 948 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's M. E. Church Vault. Funeral services will be held in the Church.

MECK.—On the 8th instant, of consumption, LAWRENCE A. MECK, formerly of Reading, Pa.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas Marston, No. 717 S. Third street, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LETTER CLIPS, FOR FASTENING LETters or papers together for easy reference; Wire Bill Files, Sand Boxes, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, and Penknives, Paper Cutters for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GRADUATED POCKET CALLIPERS FOR measuring inside or outside diameters, without using a rule, and which may be easily corrected when use or wear has made them inaccurate. For sale with a variety of other patterns, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SMITH'S ALTERABLE TENNON CUTTERS will cut from ⅜ to 1¼ inch, and in various respects are considered a marked improvement over any other pattern yet invented. Wheelwrights, carriage-builders, and other mechanics are invited to examine them at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.

At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Edwin M. Lewis,	Lindley Smyth,
S. A. Mercer,	Richard C. Dale,
John Ashhurst,	Pemberton S. Hutchinson,
Anthony J. Antelo,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Benjamin A. Farnham,	J. Edward Farnum,
James R. Campbell,	George W. Farr, Jr.
Francis Tete.	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re-election on account of ill health, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

1 11 10t§

SKATING PARKS.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

Moonlight Skating!—Moonlight Skating!
LAST DAY BUT "ONE" OF THE SKATORIAL QUEEN.
ICE PLANED, AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SKATING ALWAYS GOOD when the signs are on the Market or Chesnut and Walnut Street Cars.
SKATERS CAN RELY ON THIS,
SKATORIAL QUEEN
Positively but one day
AT WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREATEST LADY SKATER OF THE AGE, THE SKATORIAL QUEEN,
WILL SKATE AT THIS PARK TO-DAY.
PARK OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
Snow all removed; ice planed perfectly smooth. Note, all Skaters allowed on the ice. Admission, 25 cents. Take the Market street and Walnut street Cars. 1t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LEWIS COOPER retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF.

CHARLES H. GRAFF, WILLIAM H. TEVIS.

December 31, 1866. 1 11 6t*

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
FINE OLD SHERRY WINES.
For Families and the Trade.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,
For Medicinal and other uses.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
CHAMPAGNES
OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
1l 19 6mrp No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
AMOSKEAG,
HOUSEKEEPER.

WIDE SHEETINGS,
12-4 HUGUENOT,
10-4 UTICA,
10-4 WALTHAM.

PILLOW MUSLINS,
5-4 WALTHAM,
5-4 UTICA,
5-4 NASHUA,
5-4 WAMSUTTA.

By the Piece at Wholesale Prices.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CHEAP PANT STUFFS.

LATE IN SEASON—PRICES LOW.

ELEGANT HEAVY CASSIMERES, $1 35.
FINE HEAVY PLAIN CASSIMERES, $1 25.
NEW STYLES FANCY CASSIMERES, $1 25.
ALL-WOOL GOODS FOR BOYS, $1 00.
VERY FINE THICK GOODS, $1 00.
GOOD ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, $1 00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.

FINE OVERCOATINGS,
BROWN MOSCOW BEAVERS,
BLUE MOSCOW BEAVERS,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 1lswrp§

CLOSING OUT WINTER DRESS GOODS
BEFORE STOCK TAKING.
[Great Reduction in Prices.
ALL DRESS GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

Good qualities of Dress Goods at 25, 31, 37 cents.
Better qualities of Dress Goods at 40, 44, 50 cents.
Very fine qualities of Dress Goods at 62, 75, 75c., $1.
French Merinoes, choice colors at low prices.
Plain French Poplins, choice colors, at low prices

[SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A few pieces of Evening Silks at half price.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Several cases and bales of the best brands just opened, and for sale at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
The best Calicoes in the city for 12, 16, 20 cents.

H. STEEL & SON,
1t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

REMOVAL.—JOY, COE & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is removed from N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, to No. 144 S. SIXTH St. (1st second door above Walnut, about half a square below the new "Ledger" Building. 1 7 6t

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS STORE, Nos. 4 and 6 N. EIGHTH Street; has a front of 38 feet on Eighth street, and is one of the best retail stands in the city. J. SHOEMAKER, 1 10 2t No. 144 N. FIFTH Street.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, weeklies, etc. 7 2

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID trusting my wife, MARY FITZGERALD, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, January 8. EDMOND FITZGERALD.
1 9 3t*

$15,000, $10,000, AND $5000,—SEVERAL sums of these amounts to invest upon mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, 1 9 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH capital of $1000 in a Lucrative Business. Apply to J. GILMORE, No. 36 S. FIFTH Street. 1 11 3t*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

RETURN
OF THE
UNITED STATES BRANCH
OF THE
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,

From December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866,

In conformity with the law of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital,	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - -	1,958,760
Total Amount of Assets (Gold)	15,888,080

Investments and Funds Retained in the United States.

Real Estate held by the Company in the United States	$335,722 82
Cash Deposits in Banks	165,536 55
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	100,677 51
Amount of Loans, on Bond and Mortgage, constituting first liens on Real Estate (in the United States) on which there is less than one year's interest due	310,000 00
Amount of Loans, Stocks, etc., held by the Company	252,730 83

Income in the United States.

Cash Premiums from December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866	1,503,486 04
Amount of Premiums earned	902,091 60
Amount of Interest	79,288 82
Amount of Income	15,647 36

Expenditures and Liabilities.

Amount of Losses during the year which have been paid	793,681 02
Amount of Losses in suit or contested during the year	12,500 00
Amount of Losses during the year not yet paid	112,964 0
Amount paid for reinsurance and return premiums	123,091 98
Amount of expenses during the year, including commissions and fees to Officers and Agents in the United States	236 843 21
Amount of Taxes	59,092 1

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York, ss.

Be it remembered that on this 31st day of December A. D. 1866, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 1st day of December, 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $1,695,293 71; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement.

I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866. [L. S.]

JAMES W. HALE, Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

Directors in New York.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. M. ARCHIBALD, B. M. Consul.
A. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary—ALFRED PELL, Esq.
Counsel—ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
Bankers—Phœnix Bank, CAMMANN & CO.

Advisory Board in Philadelphia.

Messrs. CHARLES L. BORIE,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
RICHARD SMETHURST,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH W. LEWIS.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA. 1 2wim2w

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Received from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$185 352 31	
On Fire Risks	19,319 15	
		$165,671 46
On Premiums not determined Dec. 31, 1865		36,372 37
		$201,993 83

PREMIUMS DETERMINED DURING THE YEAR.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$115 141 84	
On Fire Risks	5,714 79	
Interest, Salvage, etc., received during the year	11,743 28	
		$131,579 92

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.

Marine Losses	$97,900 44	
Fire Losses	932 03	
Return Premiums and Reinsurances	23,092 37	
Commissions	4,657 10	
State and City Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing, Etc.	9,204 06	
United States Taxes	2,453 53	
		$102,990 77

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867.

Bills Receivable	$71,476 74	
Premiums outstanding and Interest Accrued	10,430 22	
Union Bank of Reading	250 00	
City 6 per cent Loan	35,000 00	
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	20,000 00	
U. S. 6s, Bonds	7,000 00	
U. S. 6s Loan 5-20s	10,000 00	
Stock, etc., held by Company	2,350 00	
Cash in Bank and on hand	29,170 94	
Stock Notes and Stock Liabilities	50,750 00	
		$245,427 39

At an election by the Stockholders of the Anthracite Insurance Company, held January 7, 1867, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—

William Esher,	J. R. Blakiston,
William F. Dean,	P. Sieger,
I. Audenried,	J. E. Baum,
D. Luther,	J. Ketcham,
D. Pearson,	J. B. Heyl.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, the following officers were elected:—
WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.
1 10 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1220 CHESNUT STREET.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 519 No. 140 MARKET Street.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of the loyal citizens of Arkansas for the overthrow of the present State Government and its organization by Congress. Also, asking Congress to declare that the ratification by twenty-six States is sufficient for a constitutional amendment. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Several remonstrances against the renewal of Lillie's patents to Stephen R. Packhurst for improvements in woollen manufactures, were presented and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Wade (Ohio), from the Committee on Territories, reported back favorably the bill to provide for a Surveyor and a Land Office for the Territory of Idaho.

Mr. Cattell (N. J.) said that if he had been present yesterday he would have voted for the bill regulating the electric franchise in the Territories; also for the bill to fix the time for the meeting of Congress.

The House bill to enforce the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House bill to provide a site for the New York Post Office was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of the District of Columbia to inquire into the legality and expediency of a certain ordinance now pending in the City Councils of Washington, conceding the use or certain streets to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad until the year 1910. Adopted.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause the removal of the wreck of the steamship Scotland from Sandy Hook. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the purpose, and the work is to be done under a contract to the lowest bidder, after sealed proposals are invited in the New York and Philadelphia papers. Adopted.

Mr. Cragin (N. H.) called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents.

Mr. Hendricks offered an amendment that the term of office of all pension agents shall expire when their successors shall be duly approved.

This was disagreed to—yeas, 6; nays, 33.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that all other agents or officers appointed by the President, or by the head of any department, and whose salary or compensation is derived from fees or otherwise, exceeds $1000 annually, will be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office of all such officers appointed since the first day of July shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, provided that this is not applicable to clerks of this Department.

Pending the consideration of the above, the morning hour expired, and the bill to regulate the tenure of office was called up. The pending question was upon an amendment of Mr. Howard, requiring the persons appointed under the second section of the act to give bonds and take the oath or office.

Mr. Edmunds offered as an amendment several additional sections, prescribing punishment for appointing or accepting any office after the rejection by the Senate for said office. If any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept or any appointment to any office he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by fine not exceeding $10 000, or imprisonment for five years, or both.

Any removal or appointment made, held, or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making or signing of commissions of such appointments, is declared a high misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of $100 000 or five years imprisonment, or both.

It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury at the close of each session of Congress, a full list of all persons who shall have been nominated by the President and rejected by the Senate, and a like list of all officers nominated and not confirmed. The Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish a copy of the list to each Auditor and Disbursing officer.

Mr. Edmunds amendment was agreed to. Yeas, 29, nays 9.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hubbard (Conn.) asked leave to offer a resolution appointing a select committee to inquire into the alleged deficiency of heavy rifled ordnance in the United States navy.

Mr. Cobb (N. Y.) objected.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell (Cal.), the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having local mail service between San Francisco, California and Astoria and Portland, Oregon, for the transmission of printed and other matter.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business on Friday, to the call of committees for reports of a private character. Under it Mr. Delano (Ohio), from the Committee on Claims, reported back adversely the Senate bill for the relief of George H. Preble, a commander in the navy. Laid on the table.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) moved to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table. The vote was reconsidered, and by unanimous consent the report withdrawn in order that he might have a fair hearing hereafter.

A bill with the following title, also reported by Mr. Delano, was passed:—

For the relief of Ernest S. Kleinschmidt, of Cincinnati.

The morning hour having expired at quarter after 1 o'clock, Mr. Ashley (Ohio) reported from the Committee on Territories a substitute for the North Carolina Reconstruction bill. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:—

From the Postmaster General, transmitting a report respecting the service performed by the Ocean Brazilian steamer. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

A memorial from the Legislature of Dakotah Territory, asking the establishment of a military road from Elk Point to Sioux Falls, in Dakotah. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

From the Secretary of War, respecting claims presented to the Quartermaster-General by citizens of Indiana for horses seized by the United States in July, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Broomall (Pa.) in the chair.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 11.—Mr. Bigham presented a bill incorporating the Eureka Life and Accidental Insurance Company, which was passed.

Mr. Randall read one, setting apart certain fees and forfeitures for the Law Library in Schuylkill county.

Mr. Coleman, one supplementary to the act incorporating the Lykens Valley Coal Company, which was passed.

Mr. Conaghy asked leave to make a statement. He said it was well known that a Joint Committee has been appointed to investigate certain alleged corruptions and bribery; that it was a matter of interest to the entire Commonwealth, and he would like to know if the Committee was ready to report.

Mr. Lowry, Chairman of the Committee, said the Committee had nothing to report. Names of Senators, Representatives, and other well known gentlemen had been mentioned in connection with these charges, but when the persons named were brought before the Committee and sworn, they had not a scintilla of evidence to give which could in any way raise even the presumption of guilt on the part of either of the candidates for United States Senator. There was no evidence even of either imprudence or indelicacy on the part of either of these gentlemen.

Names of persons were given to the Committee who, it was said, could swear that they had been improperly approached, but the witnesses, upon being examined knew nothing which could in any way implicate any one, and the charges have therefore not been substantiated. The Committee might stop here, but they prefer to still remain in session, and invite testimony.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kinney read a petition for change of *venire* in certain criminal cases from Sullivan to Bedford county, on the ground that if a criminal was tried in Sullivan county the jury would consist of deserters or their sympathizing friends, and the person on trial accused of illegal voting would not be convicted.

Mr. Wildon read a petition from the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, for the establishment of farm schools.

Mr. Pennypacker read a petition from residents of Schuylkill Valley, numerously signed, requiring the Schuylkill Navigation and other companies owning dams in the river, between Philadelphia and Reading, to construct sluices in such dams.

Mr. McPherson read a petition from Samuel M. Nalley for divorce, on the cause of inability to live together.

Mr. Josephs read a petition from Daniel Wilson for divorce; cause, intemperate habits.

Mr. Humphrey read a petition from William Taylor for divorce; cause, false representation at marriage.

Mr. Mann read a petition from sixty women of Potter county, for the passage of an act to enable widows, on death of their husbands, to control the property acquired by their joint labors, in the same manner as the husband does on the death of a wife.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees, with Chairmen as follows:—Ways and Means, Mr. Waddell; Judiciary,

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Foster replied that the Senate elected a President *pro tem.* before the adjournment, who held that office during the recess, and until his successor was elected.

Mr. Hendricks offered an amendment to the second section of the bill, as follows. To add these words:—

"Unless there be a recess in such session for more than thirty days, in which case the members of the former Congress shall receive mileage."

The amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 26; nays, 7.

As passed by the Senate, and sent to the House for concurrence in amendment, the bill is as follows:

An act to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock meridian on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning from the additional session provided for by the foregoing section.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented resolutions from the Buffalo, Detroit and Toledo Boards of Trade, recommending the plan proposed to the Secretary of War through the Engineer Department of making a straight ship canal through the St. Clair flats, instead of the further expenditure of money in dredging the existing channel, and praying Congress to make the necessary appropriation therefor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, called up the bill to amend the organic acts of the territories of the United States, by prohibiting the denial of civil or political rights on account of color, and offered the following as a substitute for the pending bill:

That from and after the passage of this act there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the territories of the United States which are now or may be hereafter organized to any citizen thereof, on account of race, color, and previous condition of servitude; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the legislative assemblies of said territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void."

The above was adopted as a substitute, and passed:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Willey and Williams—24

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Dixon, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—9.

The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the Senate bill to regulate the tenure of office. The bill was taken up and read at length, as follows:

A bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.

Section 1. That every person, excepting heads of departments, holding any office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed in the same manner to any office, and shall become duly qualified therefor, is and shall be entitled to hold said office respectively until a successor in like manner is appointed and duly qualified, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 2. That when any officer, appointed as aforesaid, excepting judges of the United States courts, shall, during the recess of the Senate, be guilty of misconduct in office, or for any reason shall become unable to perform its duties, in that case and no other the President may appoint a person to fill said office, by granting to him a commission that shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; but the evidence and reasons for the action of the President in such case shall be in writing, and filed in the proper department for inspection; and the President shall also have power, in like manner, to fill all offices not before filled, and all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by death, resignation or expiration of term, and not otherwise; but no appointment shall be made, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to any office filled as aforesaid, after the session of the Senate, at which the temporary commission thereof shall expire. Provided, That this act shall not apply to or interfere with any rules made by Congress for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

The committee recommended to strike out the above and insert the following:

Section 1. That every person, excepting the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 2. That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting Judges of the United States Courts, and excepting those specially excepted in section one of this act, shall, during a recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President, to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable, or legally disqualified, to perform its duties, in such case, and in no other, the President may suspend such officer, and designate some suitable person to perform the temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate; and in such case it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of such next meeting of the Senate, to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office; and if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint another person to such office; but if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person so performing its duties in his stead shall cease; and the official salary and emoluments of such officer shall, during such suspension, belong to the person so performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended; provided, however, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized at any time, before reporting such suspension to the Senate as above provided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

Section 3. That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term of office or other lawful cause, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session thereafter; and if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled, as aforesaid, during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

Section 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, could see no reason for excepting the heads of Departments from the operations of this law. If he understood the question aright, they were created by law for the public welfare, just as much as an Indian agent or a deputy postmaster.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said the committee that prepared this bill did not doubt that heads of Departments were public officers, responsible to the people, but it seemed to them best just to leave to the President full discretion in the selection of his Cabinet officers.

Mr. HOWE could still see no good reason for making the exception proposed by the committee. It was true that Cabinet officers had peculiar relations to the President, but they were not the less responsible to the people. A British Cabinet officer had to leave the Cabinet when his course became displeasing to the people, and he could not see why an American Cabinet should not be as much responsible to the people as a British Cabinet.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, argued against the proposition of Mr. Howe.

Mr. HOWE moved to strike out the words "except the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General," in the first section of the proposed substitute.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, thought the President ought to have left to him the discretion given him by the exceptions named in the bill.

Mr. HOWE said the second section of the bill provided a sufficient safeguard against corrupt Cabinet officers.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, opposed the amendment of Mr. Howe. He held that the President was responsible directly for the acts of his Cabinet officers, and, therefore, should not be limited by the Senate in the selection of them.

Mr. FOGG, of New Hampshire, asked Mr. Williams if he thought the President could be impeached for the misdemeanor of a Cabinet officer?

Mr. WILLIAMS said he did not think he could, unless it could be shown that he was a party to the crime committed by the Cabinet officer.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said the Constitution imposed upon the President, and not upon the secretaries, the duty of executing the law. Secretaries were the confidential advisors of the President, and standing in that relation, their connection with him was very peculiar. It was important that their relations should be entirely harmonious. It was not many years since a complaint arose because the Cabinet officers were not harmonious among themselves. It had always been the practice to let the President select his own Cabinet officers, and the Senate always confirmed them, even when they did not like them. He did not think it was treating the office of President with great respect to say that he should not remove a Cabinet officer during the recess of Congress. It was carrying the matter too far. Under ordinary circumstances he would be opposed to legislating on the subject of appointment at all. He regretted that there was any necessity for it. He had stated at the last session that if the President should disregard the power of the Senate, in the matter of appointment, by reappointing men whom the Senate had rejected, he would be in favor of legislating on this matter. That contingency had arisen. The President reappointed men from the State of Maine who had been rejected by the Senate. He understood the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) to hold that this was in violation of law.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said he so believed.

Mr. FESSENDEN was glad the Senator from Maryland agreed with him.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said the President had committed the offence in a great many cases that had come under his knowledge.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, resumed the floor in advocacy of his proposed amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said he was free to give the opinion that the practice of reappointing men rejected by the Senate was in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution. He had expressed this opinion once as Attorney General. It was but just to the President to say, however, that what he had done had been done in accordance with the example of his predecessors, and this example had been based upon opinions of Attorney Generals Wirt, Cushing and others. All he would say was, that, in his judgment, such practice was at war with the spirit of the Constitution, because it enabled the President to take from the Senate all its power and responsibility in the matter of appointments. With regard to the President's power of removal, it had not been seriously questioned since the first session of Congress, when it was settled, by a majority of one, that he had that power. Madison held that the power of removal might be so abused as to render a President liable to impeachment, but since that time the practice had been upon a different belief. Mr. Johnson then referred at some length to the conduct of President Jackson in removing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of appointing a successor who would remove the United States deposits.

On the immediate question before the Senate, which was Mr. Howe's amendment,

Mr. JOHNSON said it was impossible to have harmony in the councils of the President if he was denied the right to select his own Cabinet. The result might be to give to the President a Secretary of State inimical to him, who would seek to involve the country in foreign entanglements. The Secretary of State would be more properly an officer of the Senate, under the operations of the proposed amendment, than a confidential adviser of the President. The same would be true of the Attorney General. The President might find the man he had selected for this office to be incompetent, and his incompetency might operate to the disadvantage of the government, yet he could not remove him, but only suspend him. It would be difficult to find any one to fill the place for the few weeks for which the suspension took place.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, said this bill involved several very important questions, which he hoped would be separately and distinctly debated. The power of the President to remove from office, he said, had been settled for seventy-seven years, and a proposition to change it now ought to be approached very cautiously. He hoped, without going into any further debate, that the proposed amendment would not be agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Howe, to strike out the words, "excepting the secretaries," etc., in the first section of the proposed substitution, and it was decided in the negative.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to insert in the first section of the proposed substitute, after the words, "such office," the words, "during the term limited by law," and the above amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered the following additional section as an amendment:

That no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person who has been nominated for any office and rejected by the Senate, and subsequently appointed to that office by the President, for any salary, fees, perquisites or expenses accruing after the close of the session of the Senate during which his nomination was rejected; and if any person shall appoint, sign, or prepare such an appointment or commission, or if any person so rejected and reappointed shall hold or exercise the functions of the office for which he was rejected by the Senate, after the close of the session of the Senate at which he was rejected, or if any accounting or disbursing officer shall allow or pay to any person so rejected any salary, fees or perquisites accruing for that office, after the close of the session of the Senate at which he was rejected, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding $10,000, or at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not more than five years; that it shall be the duty of all courts of the United States, having jurisdiction of criminal offences, to give this act specially in charge to grand juries organized in such courts.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he would like to see such a proper section as the above in the form of an independent bill, but he would prefer not to see it as an amendment. He hoped Mr. Sherman would withdraw the amendment, and let the sense of the Senate be taken on the general proposition embodied in the bill of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said the President was acting on an opinion of the Attorney General, that a man rejected by the Senate could be reappointed immediately. Cases in which this had been done had occurred in Ohio, in New York and in Philadelphia. This bill was to prevent a repetition of the offence. Under it the President could be impeached for doing what he had already done very often.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he agreed in all that Mr. Sherman had said, but he believed it would not be wise to put this amendment to the bill, and such a measure could be brought forward after the passage of the bill.

At the request of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Sherman withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, offered an amendment to insert in the second section of the substitute, after the words "acted upon by the Senate," in the second section, the words "and shall require of such person bond, with sufficient security, for the faithful discharge of the official duties under such temporary appointment, and such bond shall be such as is required by law of the person suspended.

Pending the consideration of the above, the Senate adjourned, Mr. POLAND having previously given notice of his intention to call up the Bankrupt bill on Monday next.

House of Representatives.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:—

The Senate amendment of the bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President for his signature.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to regulate the franchise in the territories of the United States were concurred in. The bill goes to the President for his signature.

The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate joint resolution appropriating $15,000 for expenses of the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. WARD, of New York, thought that this, which was the first matter yet heard from that committee, did not look very much like retrenchment. He would ask whether the committee had saved that amount to the government?

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, a member of the committee, said that that was more than he could tell. A large amount of testimony had been taken by the committee, with the prospect of a great deal more to be yet taken, which would develop an enormous amount of fraud and rascality. The joint resolution was passed.

The next business taken from the Speaker's table was the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, wished to submit a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, Chairman of that Committee, being recognized by the Speaker, moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. He said the Committee on Territories had that morning, with only one negative vote, that of Mr. Cooper, instructed him to report the bill to the House.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said he did not wish to vote now on a bill which allowed a State to come in on the condition stated in the bill, which might be attached to a bill to admit South Carolina. If Nebraska were admitted under this bill Congress might be compelled, on that precedent, to admit every southern State on precisely the same terms.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts—Not at all.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, asked his colleague, Mr. Ashley, whether this important measure was to be passed without discussion.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said it would be if the House sustained the previous question. He would, however, distribute among members who might wish to speak the hour that he would be entitled to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, appealed to Mr. Ashley not to press the bill to a vote now. The House had just passed a bill securing to all male citizens of the United States within the territories the right of suffrage, without distinction of race or color. It was now proposed to pass a bill accepting a constitution for Nebraska which expressly disfranchised persons whom the House had just declared should be enfranchised. He thought that with such a question presented, the House should not make haste under the previous question to create this new State, and thereby undo the work it had just done in reference to constitutions in the territories.

He was aware that there was a provision in the bill declaring that the act should only take effect on the fundamental condition that no person should be disfranchised on account of race or color; but if the bill were passed the territory of Nebraska thereby became a State. There was no consent to the condition either by a vote of the people or of the Legislature of the territory. Congress simply declared that the act of admission should carry with it as a condition the annulment of one section of the constitution of the State. As had been suggested by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), this thing might come back to plague Congress when it should be asked to pass upon the cases of the southern States. If this condition could be rendered effective in Nebraska, why not attach the same condition to a bill admitting South Carolina?

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Wilson, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, what would be the legal effect of a failure on the part of Nebraska to perform this condition subsequent.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, thought the only effect of the provision would be to throw into the Courts of the State, and of the United States, the question as to whether, under it, colored citizens were entitled to vote in Nebraska.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked whether it would not also raise the question whether, on the failure of Nebraska to perform the conditions subsequent, she was longer a State, and he suggested whether it was worth while for the House, under the previous question, to pass upon this new fundamental feature in the admission of States.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that, in his opinion, the provision would have no effect whatever.

Much interest was attached to the question, as was evident by the way in which members crowded around Mr. Ashley, making suggestions and offering advice.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, resumed the floor, and insisted on the previous question.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, appealed to the House to vote down the previous question.

Mr. DAWES remarked, amid much confusion, that the condition in the bill met his hearty concurrence, but he wished that the House should have an opportunity of understanding the question fully as to what was to be accomplished in the matter. It was a very grave question, and one which he desired to have discussed. It was deserving of further, calmer, and more deliberate discussion, because it affected not only the status of Nebraska, but of every State in the Union, and of every other State knocking at the door for admission. He appealed to the gentleman from Ohio to comprehend and appreciate the magnitude of the question sprung upon the House, and to permit deliberate discussion of it.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, intimated a willingness to have it made a special order for to-morrow or some day next week.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked Mr. Ashley whether the provision in the bill would not be a nullity.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, replied that that would be a question for the courts or future Congresses to determine.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Washburne's motion.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, called out to Mr. Washburne that if he wanted to kill the bill he might go ahead with his motion.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied that he did. He added that he wanted to kill every bill. (Laughter.)

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas 41, nays 107.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, again expressed his willingness to let the bill go over, if the House would assign one day next week for Nebraska and Colorado.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, then demanded the vote to be taken on the previous question.

The vote was taken by tellers, Messrs. Ashley and Ingersoll.

Before concluding the count, Mr. ASHLEY withdrew the demand for the previous question, a score or two of members standing in the area uncounted.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, insisted that the House was not a circus.

The SPEAKER appointed two other tellers, by whom the count was renewed, resulting in a vote of 39 yeas to 73 nays. So the House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, moved to amend the motion by referring it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, appealed to the House not to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, as that committee had now more business than it could attend to, and would be compelled to ask leave to sit during the session of the House.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved to postpone the bill until next Thursday, without making it a special order.

The SPEAKER intimated that the effect of that would be that the bill would probably not be reached this session.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, thus admonished, withdrew his motion, and

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, renewed it, but it was rejected, yeas 51; nays 75.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and Mr. ASHLEY expressed his assent to that, as the bill would then come up to-morrow as the unfinished business.

Before announcing the vote the SPEAKER presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the distribution of the funds of $250,000 and $160,000 appropriated for extra compensation to the clerks in his department. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Banks and Van Aernam to fill the vacancies in the Committee on the Militia occasioned by Messrs. Boyer and Hale being excused from service.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, suggested that before adjourning a Republican caucus should be announced for this evening. (Laughter.)

At four o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—The Republican Senatorial caucus met at 8 o'clock this evening, and remained in session nearly an hour. Everything was quiet and orderly, and on the first ballot Cameron was nominated for United States Senator. The vote was as follows: Cameron, 46; Curtin, 23; Stevens, 7; Grow, 5. The two Lancaster Senators did not go into the caucus. On motion of Mr. Curtin's friends the nomination was made unanimous.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 10.—The Republican caucus met this evening. Speaker Hall was called to the Chair. A resolution to admit reporters was voted down, as was also a resolution offered by Mr. Bingham to adjourn until Monday evening. Nominations were then made, and the first ballot resulted in the choice of Hon. Simon Cameron by the following vote: Cameron, 46; Curtin, 23; Stevens, 7; Grow 5.

The following is the vote in detail:

For Cameron—Messrs. Brown of Mercer, Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Graham, Haines, Landon, Barton, Brown of Mifflin, Cameron, Chadwick, DeHaven, Donohue, Freeborn, Ghegan, Harbison, Hoffman, Humphreys, Kennedy, Keras, Kimmel, Kinney, McClamant, McKee, Lowry, McConaughy, Ridgway, Stutzman, Worthington, Hall, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Meily, Stumbaugh, Seiler, Subers, Sharpless, Waddell, Shuman, Weller, Whann, Woodward, Worrall, Glass, Wright—total, 46.

For Curtin—Messrs. Adair, Espy, McCreary, Allen, Ewing, Royer, Chase, Gallagher, Taylor, Colville, Gordon, White, Davis, Lee, Pennypacker, Day, Peters, Pillow, Quay, Wharton, Wallace, Wingard, Watt—total, 23

For Stevens—Messrs. Bigham, Roth, Armstrong, Stacey, Richards, Stehman, Wilson—total, 7

For Grow—Messrs. Brown of Lawrence, Leach, Shoemaker, McPherrin, Webb—total, 5.

The absentees were Senators Billingfelt and Fisher of Lancaster.

On motion of Mr. Quay the nomination of Simon Cameron was made unanimous, and the caucus adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9.—The Democratic caucus met this afternoon, and agreed to vote for Edgar Cowan for Senator. Mr. Wallace, of Clearfield, and Judge Woodward were also named, but Mr. Cowan was finally chosen. Various suggestions were made by Mr. Markley, of Montgomery, Messrs. Gregory and Wallace, and others, and the nomination was made unanimous.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Republican members of the Legislature held their Senatorial caucus in the Assembly chamber to-night. Senator Folger was chosen to preside, and the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly were appointed Secretaries. Senator White and Messrs. Tarbox and Schell were appointed tellers.

On calling the roll 27 Senators and 81 Assemblymen answered to their names.

Senator Parsons being absent on account of illness, a request from him to be allowed to vote by proxy was granted, and Mr. A. J. Wood cast the proxy.

It was resolved to proceed to an informal ballot.

Mr. Roberts, on behalf of Oneida county, presented the name of Roscoe Conkling as a statesman and patriot.

Mr. Burrows, in behalf of western New York, nominated Judge Noah Davis, of Orleans.

Mr. Smith nominated Ira Harris, of Albany.

Mr. Gibbs nominated Judge Ransom Balcom.

Mr. Travis nominated Horace Greeley, to whom, he said, the Republican party owed more than to any man living.

Senator White paid a high compliment to Geo. W. Curtis, saying he had hoped to nominate him, but had finally concluded to vote for Roscoe Conkling.

An informal ballot resulted as follows:

Roscoe Conkling 33, Harris 32, Davis 30, Balcom 7, Greeley 6, Chas. J. Folger 1.

Mr. Travis withdrew the name of Horace Greeley, stating that a letter had been received from him, declining to be a candidate.

The 1st formal ballot resulted as follows:

Davis 41, Conkling 39, Harris 24, Balcom 4, Folger 1.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Conkling 45; Davis 44, Harris 18; Balcom 2. The name of Judge Balcom was then withdrawn.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Conkling 53; Davis 50; Harris 6.

The fourth ballot was found to be incorrect.

The fifth resulted as follows:

Conkling 59; Davis 49; Folger 1.

This result was received with cheers. Senator Crowley said that as a friend of Judge Davis he would move that the nomination of Roscoe Conkling be made unanimous, which was carried. The caucus then adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus this evening, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator.

J. G. Jacobs nominated the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, and Mr. Devlin nominated the Hon. A. Oakey Hall. The first ballot resulted as follows: Murphy, 25; Hall, 21. On motion of Mr. Hall, the nomination was made unanimous. He was subsequently waited upon, and in a few brief remarks returned thanks for the honor conferred on him. The caucus then adjourned.

From Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kansas, January 10.—Both branches of the Legislature have appointed the usual standing committees. A resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Simpson to strike out the word "white" in the State Constitution.

The Senatorial caucus is becoming more intricate every day, and new candidates are hourly appearing, developing the most complete chaos imaginable. No opinion of their relative strength can be formed before the 22d instant. Senator Ross and Representatives Clark and Way are here. The Constitutional amendment has been ratified in the House by a vote of 75 to 7. The Senate refused to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Fire in Vermont.

TROY, N. Y., January 10.—The knitting factory of H. & G. Bradford, at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $30,000, covered by insurance.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

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SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly material will find it done artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

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CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. Silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $6.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
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PRICES REDUCED.

Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $2 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 29 1m No. 704 N. FOURTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cristield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express, 8:25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4:49 and 9½ A. M., and 3:38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10:00 and 9:40 A. M., and 4:18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12:00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1:00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9:00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 12:00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8:10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12:50 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8:20 A. M. & 7:10 P. M	
Parkesburg Train	at 9:20 A. M
Lancaster Train	at 12:40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1:30 "
Day Express	at 5:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7:00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5:50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1 86
At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.	
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's At 10:15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10:15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the

[COMMUNICATED.]

A WORD OF ADVICE TO IRISHMEN.

Countrymen:—It is twelve months to-day since I left the O'Mahony Congress, then in session in New York, "in disgust." I have been a silent spectator from that time to the present, watching the workings of the Fenian Brotherhood, and my estimate of the swindle at that time is only verified by the nefarious conduct of James Stephens, late C. O. I. R. A more barefaced, unprincipled, and corrupt specimen of an Irishman does not live outside the walls of Mount Joy Prison this present time. Witness Colonel Kelly's exposition of his rascality, and any sane man must be convinced that money was the object of his visit to this country, together with causing his over-confiding countrymen to be arrested the very moment they set their foot on Irish soil, in pursuance of his *dictum*.

I would not venture to write this, and bring myself before the public, if I did not feel the duty imperative. I believe that some one bolder than the rest must do so, and if I incur the terror of second attempt at assassination, yet I will perform that duty fearlessly.

Let me counsel you to be cautious with whom you trust your money. Earned by your honest labor, and through much mental and bodily suffering, be not the dupes of lazy, idle, and irresponsible fellows, who grow sleek and fat by the sweat of your brow. You have trusted men who have no principle other than that which conduces to their own individual aggrandizement and prosperity. I know them well. Some of your would-be leaders have sold our countrymen to the highest bidder during our late war. Others have lived off the plunder of this Government, stolen by them in its hour of trial to maintain this glorious republic, while others again acted like the veriest cowards on the field of battle. This is well known to you all. Then let me ask you, Are these the men to control your purse or inspire heroism?

Some of the parties who have done all this are the most strenuous supporters of this man Stephens, and the loudest in their praise of a fellow who intended to run away with your money so liberally given.

Have no more to do with such men. To meditate an attack on Ireland at the present time would be madness, but more particularly with such corruption in your officials. General Gleeson is no doubt all that may be required, but the patent history of the late officials show clearly that it was the control of the money-bags they wanted, and not the liberty of Ireland.

If there should be evidence wanted to prove the character of those you place so much confidence in, I call your attention to a portion of a letter received by me, written from the other side, by a gentleman who has all the opportunities of knowing how the machine is worked:—"Now, would it not be a strange fact if James Stephens were sending information by the transatlantic cable of the movements of those unfortunate men who are picked up as they arrive?"

I repeat that my informant has every opportunity of knowing the correctness of the above, and he counsels me not to venture over the Atlantic under the circumstances, or I would be sure to be "collared."

Keep your money, then, and apply it to something of a more useful character. Give no countenance to windy orators or would-be patriots. Devote yourselves to the objects that brought most of you to this free and, where you can improve your position, and cause your intelligence and your labor to be respected. Cultivate the virtues, and you are sure to inspire others to do likewise. Frown down swindlers and liars; but above all, mushroom liberators, and wait for the war which England must be engaged in in the coming struggle between the despots of Europe, or the probable conflict with this country. Then, and not till then, will the glories of a free Ireland loom up to gladden the heart of every true lover of freedom and every watchful patriot. Any other attempt with such a mighty power as England must only culminate in destruction to ourselves, and entail untold miseries and woe on our unfortunate countrymen in Ireland. Nor need you be hopeless, for there never yet was a private or a public wrong done, that evenhanded justice did not deal out the measure to the evil-doer. I am yours, etc.,

NATHANIEL R. HARRIS.

January 9, 1867.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. H. T. Douglass, Freight Superintendent of the New York and New Haven Railroad, and his lady, were presented on January 5 with a fine service of silver from the employes of the road. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

—Mrs. Alanson Kelley, of South Boston, Mass., recently had returned to her from a Mr. Callahan, a dealer in paper stock, the sum of $2425, which the latter found in a bundle of old papers purchased by him of a rag picker to whom Mrs. Kelley had sold them.

—The Hon. Isaac Davis has given to the Newton Theological Seminary $1000, the interest of which is to be given to some student of that institution preparing for the ministry, upon the condition that as a rule he shall preach without notes.

—The editor of *The Lyndon* (Vt.) *Union* has been presented by an Illinois Democrat with a large hickory chair, as a testimonial "to a man who had the moral courage and backbone to print a Democratic paper in the radical State of Vermont."

—John F. Gibson, conductor on the Boston and Worcester line, has been indicted for neglect of duty in causing the death of a passenger by starting his train before ascertaining that all his passengers were on board.

—Colonel Montgomery, who has had command of the Missouri militia called out by Governor Fletcher to suppress the Rebels of Lexington and Franklin counties, has been promoted Brigadier-General.

—The dancing master of the Prince Imperial, who received the privilege of the cloak, cane, and umbrella-room at the Paris Exhibition, has sold his right to the profits of the apartment for $25,000 in gold.

—At a Christmas dinner given by General R. S. Foster to his children in Indianapolis, the father was presented by his sons with a deed for the land on which the house stood, valued at three thousand dollars.

—The Portland *Press* of January 5 has the following singular marriage notice:—"In Cape Elizabeth, January 3, by Rev. H. M. Vail, Henrietta H. Cobb and Emma Pulsbury, both of Cape Elizabeth."

—A son of E. S. Huntington, of Norwich, Conn., was recently very badly bitten by a dog belonging to one Oliver L. Johnson, and a jury have just returned a verdict against Mr. Johnson of $800.

—Mrs. Grace Morrison, of Lawrence, Mass., whose husband was killed on the night of July 4 last by a rocket fired upon the Common, has entered suit against the city, claiming $15,000 damages.

—William Eichbaum, Postmaster of Pittsburg, Pa., under John Quincy Adams, and for several years past Treasurer of that city, died on Sunday, at the age of eighty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
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HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

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A new novel by "Ouida," author of "Strathmore," "Chandos," "Granville de Vigne," etc. 12mo.

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His Friends and his Enemies. A novel. By William A. Hammond. 12mo.

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A Text Book for Schools and Colleges, and a handbook for amateurs and artists. By G. W. Samson, D. D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Crown 8vo.

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A Story of the Civil War. By M. A. C., author of "The Little Episcopalians," "Bessie Melville," etc. 12mo.

NEARLY READY.

OLD SIR DOUGLAS. By Hon. Mrs. Norton.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. By "Ouida."
MEMOIRS OF THE CONFEDERATE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. By Heros Von Borcke, late Chief of Staff to General J. E. B. Stuart.
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NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA,

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FOR SALE BY

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NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

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DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
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G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour,
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1 mrp*

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
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CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 s No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1.25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes or Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31 mw1rp] N. B BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands;

The Company has taken great pains and invested ample capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street,
1 8 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

ade and prepared as it done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuth3m] No. 38 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to: 5 31 s

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No 2 PEAR Street. [11 7 s

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
8 21 s JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 s

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".....Saturday, January 12
"CITY OF LIMERICK,".....Wednesday, January 16
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 19
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 23
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, January 26
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
To London.....85 To London.....35
To Paris.....85 To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 s No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 s No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased means to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
1 15 s Kensington Screw Dock,
DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also,
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package inclosed and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [1 4 mw3m rp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *sine plus ultra* of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mw1s No. 510 RACE Street.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK,
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.
A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

1867. DIARIES. 1867.
50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.
Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.
A large stock of English, French and American Pape and Envelopes.
BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7:30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10 10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1:10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5:50 P. M.
7:20 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7:20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9:23 A. M., Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12:40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12:50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P. M., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4:50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. the day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6:00 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent.
Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY,
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.
From Thursday, November 29, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 396 miles from Philadelphia).
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6:55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9 10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 A. M.
1:50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2 30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4 15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4:50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9:10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9:50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11:50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia, and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.
1:20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1:55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4:15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Hosmerville Humboldt, Pinmer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9:45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3 50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4 23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6 54 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Pazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions. Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, S. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harisville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumerstown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove (Hatboro' and Harisville take Stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.
2 30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1 30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6 15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15, and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11 50 A. M., and 3 05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3:35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M
Fifth and sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1 s

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS
On and after MONDAY, October 15, 1866, the trains will leave as follows:—
WEST CHESTER TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty-first and Market streets, 7:30 A. M.; 11:00 A. M.; 2:30, 4 45, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on E. Market street, 6 30, 8:00, 10:45 A. M.; 1 55, 4 30 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M., will not stop at Penneton, and will stop below B. C. Junction at Media only.
PENNELTON TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia for Penneiton 4 15 and 11:00 P. M.
Leave Penneiton for Philadelphia 8 47 A. M., 7:25 P. M.
These Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
ON SUNDAYS—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester 7 45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS—The West Philadelphia Passenger cars will leave Eleventh and Market streets half an hour before the train leaves the depot, and will leave the depot on the arrival of each train to convey passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on the P. and B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not, in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—
Mail, with Freight.....7:30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....3:45 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC
Mail, with Freight.....1:25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....6:10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson.....6:30 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Vine street ferry daily at 10:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 7 and 8 15 P. M.
† JOHN G BRYANT, Agent

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,	Kingsville,
Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery
Charleston,	Mobile,

and
NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE), SHOULD BUY TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Lecture by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the Academy of Music—His Views upon the Great Elements of Right and Wrong—The Ballot for Negroes and Women.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A large and appreciative audience assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, to listen to the remarks of the eminent lecturer. At an early hour the large hall was filled by our citizens, desirous both of hearing the distinguished orator, and of learning his views on this great and all-important subject. The Rev. Dr. Mears, of this city, in a few remarks, introduced Mr. Beecher to the assembly.

After the applause had subsided, Mr. Beecher remarked that he had been surprised with the remark once made by a gentleman from Europe, who said that in his country all their political discussions turned on questions of fundamental principles; but in America, all our public questions were those of policy, relating to business, banking, trades, etc., while in Europe the nations were battling for the essential rights of men, and for the essential principles of freemen and national life. Could he visit our land to-day, he would see that all this has changed, and that our public questions are now eminently questions not only of principle—political principle—but, to a degree unknown since the Revolutionary war, questions of political principle based on the deepest of morality, and questions containing the great elements of right or wrong. And this change which has come over the public mind since 1850 has resulted very materially from the free-lecture system, which has now spread so thoroughly throughout our land. Having been a lecturer for thirty years, he was able to speak from his own experience.

Prior to 1850 it was esteemed an impropriety for a lecturer in any public course to mingle with his subject any question of political or public interest. That seemed hard, but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, certain persons bargained with lecturers, when delivering their remarks, not to maintain the sanctity of that movement. Distinguished men perambulated the country justifying the measure. I remember saying that, for my own love of politics, they shall have both sides of it. From that day to this, more and more, every season, the public have demanded lecture courses that should inform them as to public questions.

Thus were these lecture courses originated, that the people should be enlightened as to questions of national importance. Exciting questions are now considered the only ones which are desired to be heard; and now, whatever men are obliged to think about, to speak or act about, whatever men are called upon in any sphere to do, they have a right to demand that the moral and practical elements of the questions thus agitated shall be discussed in public. Exciting questions are demanded as subjects for lectures, for excitement means vitality. Questions were never before discussed as they are now. Our history will go to illustrate the safety of freedom in the discussion of all questions of usefulness to the Commonwealth.

I purpose to present to you to-night, as a subject, "Universal Suffrage—Manhood Suffrage;" for I hold that the right to vote is not a right conferred, but a right inherent. I believe not that a man has this right conferred by a body who vote it as a prerogative, but I believe it is theirs as an inherent right conferred by that constitution which God gave them when they were born; and this I shall argue, carrying it out to the most logical results. This view is the natural result of the unfolding of American history from the spring of that history.

Originally only the church members could vote in our colonies. This now excites a smile. That is only a new variation of the aristocratic class; for it was held that the best men in society should govern the State, and that term is originally the very term of aristocracy. In one age and State it was determined that such and such men were the best men. In another age and condition of civilization, it was held that such and such other men were the best men. Our New England fathers undertook to put the State under the control of the best men; and they held that the best men were the most sincere Christians; and if there was to be any class, why, of course, the honest Christian men are the best fitted to be that class. Practically, it would be folly and evil. If you gave political power to church members, then we should have a revival constantly going on in every part of the land.

But there was a change, reluctant and slow. In losing power, our fathers felt as all men do. They loved it; they did not like to part with it when they had it. Notwithstanding their conscientious theories, suffrage forced itself broader and broader throughout New England, penetrating all classes of society; and from that day to this, society has been in America, everywhere, agitated with the question of suffrage. The idea of suffrage has been, and still is with many, as a measure of expediency, that it is to be a matter which the State will regulate, to be governed by the State authorities. This takes from man his natural right of manhood. Universal suffrage is the logical and fundamental principle of American society. All political power springs from the people. Governments derive their powers from the governed. Nothing can be more broad than this. The people confer all the power that a Government has. It was from the people that the Government derived its power and laws, which they have delegated to it.

From whom did the power come to vote? From the whole people who are originally the great reservoir of that, as of every other political power. To expunge, therefore, large classes of men from political power is a gross inconsistency with our fundamental principles of government. To say that they shall not vote is to say that they shall not exercise those powers which the Government derives from them—derived from them that it might care and protect them, not diminish or destroy them. We have never consistently carried out our own democratic principles. We have generally proceeded on the rule that the Government belongs to the best part of society. The exercise of political power is extended but to a small part—not probably to one-third of the population of the country. If we exclude color, the foreign element, and women, the whole political power of this country is in the hands of not much more than a third; and in a nation that derives all its power from the whole people—in such a nation the power is in the hands of one-third, and the other two-thirds derive but the benefits of a social connection with the third in power.

The unfolding history in political principles leads to the apparent result that suffrage should belong to all. Manhood suffrage is intrinsically right. It would be difficult, somewhat, to say what are natural rights; and it is not now for the purpose of narrowly defining this question that I speak. For we all believe that there is such a thing as our natural right. If there are such things as natural rights, that of suffrage is one of them.

Every man must have a potential voice in whatever affects his position, his happiness, his property, his family, his reputation, and his life itself. To say that a man may be so governed that he is put out of the control of his affairs; that his family shall do as is determined upon; that his property shall be subject to division, diminution, taxation, or put to various uses, he having no potential voice in determining these things; to say that his natural happiness shall be destroyed; that his property, effects, and everything shall be at the mercy of others; to remark that these things may be done, and have such a man retain his natural rights, is an absurdity.

A man that has not the right to vote is excluded from all these. It may be that he is in direct channels of some sort equivalent, but there is no fair political division of power when a man can have no care over all his affairs, and have no voice in the matter of their disposal. And if a man has not the right to say what shall be done with his earnings, his time, his labors, he has not the right to say as to the making of the laws which hold in bond his whole welfare. I argue that it is a natural right to each man, and that he has the whole force of that reason by which you are able to define your rights on the subject. It is said that society has a self-preserving right. It has, and may punish the abuse of it. But I say that it cannot confer that inherency of right, while it has its organization in man. It is said, also, that society has a right to regulate it; yes, but it has no right to prohibit it.

It may be said that all men are already equal before the law, by the same protection, the same rights, whether they vote or not; that the laws, if ever they be made by one-third of the population, are made in such a way that the interests of the people are equally cared for. That is, practically, not so. If the whole people have no voice in this, then their welfare is ordained over their heads, and it does not follow that they are still as other citizens. Laws are continually being made, so that they advantage one part of society more than another. A law that should be made by the advice of gentlemen on Wall street would not suit any other street in New York. It would look so poorly in a financial point of view that it could not be made to suit others. As another instance, and one more clearly defined, we notice that the laws in the South are made by white men for white men.

The freedmen have been made equal before the law. But they are not equal, because theirs is a condition essentially different from that of the whites. To give a freedman the rights made under laws enacted for a class of white men is not equal. The laws of orphanage and such like institutions, made for the whites, wear a different aspect when compared between white and black. For the laws being made in the interest of one class of society, bear unequally on a different class. In common things, no class can determine for the interests of another class; each one is best acquainted with the wants and interests of its individual members; and their voices must be heard and their consent obtained before there can be a law enacted to be equal and just.

Just now, suffrage is in the hands of two-third of the population of this nation, and they hold the entire power; for we see that but one-third of the people are privileged voters; for those who do hold the franchise hold and exercise the privilege. The vote is that key that unlocks every lock in the land. It is the lever which can raise and move the nation; it is the power of powers in our society, and he who holds it holds an equal share of the power. Those who do not hold it are excluded from the participation of the power, except in a most indirect way. It is said, Is not partial suffrage better than universal suffrage? But this leads again to the ground of expediency, and assumes that those who hold the vote have the power and right to determine who shall have the elective franchise. I hold that, as the whole population are not allowed to vote, it assumes that they have no natural rights, but a portion have privileges conferred.

Manhood suffrage is the only fair ground. Can you vote impartial suffrage to one class of population, and that a minority, on the simple ground of sex? I question why one-half of the adult population is distranchised because of sex.

But manhood suffrage is still better than impartial suffrage. Everything that tends to augment the number of voters tends to liberalize the influence and opinions of society.

If I could have my own way, I would sweep my hand as the sun sweeps its effulgent and cheerful rays across the broad land, and would say to all people, to all classes, from the lowest to the highest, from the poorest to the most wealthy, not only vote, but be intelligent. (Applause.) And the question would not be whether such and such, or the best, should be designated to have these especial privileges and prerogatives.

Some will say, Do you wish the Chinaman to vote? And I will answer, I do. And would you have foreigners vote? Just as soon as they took root, I would. I would have them first naturalized, only to see that it was not deception, see that it was real, and that they entertained the honest intention of staying in our land. And now, you think that I am coming to the question as to whether woman should vote. I am.

If you are going to have a nation in which you shall represent the great truth of a Christian democracy—that is, the rights of all men in human society—you must not be expected to do that great work without a sacrifice of some kind, a payment for this labor in tribute. For if we would have an example of one who performed such good works, yet without a sacrifice, we have but to turn to Him that hath loved us, who loved the world and baptized it with His blood, leaving His legacy of love and mercy, far more precious than all earthly benefits. But we see herein that to perform a good work we will suffer in payment, mayhap pay it in drops of blood and long suffering as tribute. He that would be educated must pay by hard work, but we are to be a civilized nation and carry that civilization down to the very bottom of society, and present to those in the lowest walks of life the glories of manhood and wisdom; and not only that, but we shall begin at the top and descend to the lowest, and then rise up, drawing all to see the great privilege and blessings of education and higher and more intellectual walks of life. But the whole sum total is that if we neglect these classes, we shall have to pay for it—pay for it in self-denial and suffering; but this cause is a glorious one, to influence all in its speedy commencement.

It is looked upon as a perilous undertaking to allow 800,000 black men to vote and receive education. The discussion of this question has run all through the public mind. Manhood to these classes is being more and more mixed up with popular influences and opinions. Universal voting is to be the order of this continent, and we all should be prepared for it. (Applause.) I wish you to take notice as to how the Irish vote—the most mischievous vote—a people who are so fierce for their own individual liberty, and so utterly indifferent to any other persons; a people who seem to think that liberty consists in doing whatever is desired, regardless of law or order—jealous, sensitive, generous, and self-sacrificing. This good class, which is sometimes so perilous in the usage of the ballot, when this gigantic Rebellion arose went forth to fight against the treasonable enemy, and declard that they were right sometimes. Almost to a man they voted solid for the plantation. They were workmen voting against brother workmen. Poor men, and voting to put yokes on poor men. They were the lowest part of society, that shut out from their eyes, like lightning, through their ignorance, against that which was to help them.

Voting is the test of education. You see that manifest every election day—you that are observant of the manners of all classes of voters. Some have lived life-long in the same faith, never differing in the casts at the ballot-box; voting for a party, right or wrong, simply because they did not want to be disturbed, or go outside the line of their former rules of conduct. They did not wish to be disturbed. They voted as their fathers and grandfathers had voted. Literally dead men. Nothing but the resurrection could educate such men as they.

They have got to feel, to think—their hearts must swell with new impulses—not looking to the rules of the past, but to the conditions of the future. To such men, when they come out of their former apathy and drowsiness, voting is education. Take the Irishman and give him a vote. He acts as if it were some instrument unknown. Like the man with the gun, he picked it up, examined it, looked into the muzzle, managed to fire it, complained how it hurt, and finally managed, after numberless trials, to come within a rod of the mark. Thus it is with the man uneducated, when he first handles his vote. He deposits it with his mind's eye closed, not knowing anything about it, or its use. He slings his vote any way. By-and-by, he begins to find that he is firing at a mark; and although he is told by some persons in a manner that aggrandizes themselves the benefit of the ballot, yet he receives a teaching that that vote is a "means to an end"—a means in political society in gaining an end. A vote has a more significant meaning than its simple term.

The Irishman will first make many mistakes in disposing of his ballot, but the education he is constantly receiving is giving him a better and more definite insight to its great use; and in five years he will have greatly improved, and in ten years will be as well [illegible] as you. For, as their property increases, as their children begin to enter the schools, as their daughters begin to see how comely they are, and make preparations for marrying with men of other social standings, their fathers have a great care, they have a future welfare for themselves and children to prepare, and they do not vote so wild and foolish as they did.

The vote, too, is self-defense in many cases. It is an arm in their hands to protect them from outrages. A vote now to the black men is the only thing which can save them. They have a right to it for self-protection. They have a right to it, because education will follow it up. They need it now to defend themselves. But some say, Inasmuch as you exclude a great many persons, you are inconsistent with yourself. You exclude criminals, idiots, those under age, paupers, and women.

I exclude criminals, because an enmity to society forfeits the right to society. I exclude idiots, because they are utterly incapacitated from taking care of themselves, and, hence, incapable of using any judgment whatever. I exclude those under age only until a reasonable time has expired, when they come into full powers. Men, you know, in this country are not born until they have attained the age of twenty-one years—some men are not born until they have attained the age of forty years, and then only partially. It is fair that a certain limit should be set before any person can attain his majority. As to paupers, I think it wholly wrong that they are disfranchised. I cannot understand why they are not allowed to vote. Inasmuch as this is a nation which does not make a property qualification necessary for the exercise of the franchise, there is no just reason why a pauper should be excluded. It is a misfortune that a man has no property—he may have at one time been the most wealthy. Is there any clear reason why he should be deprived of his vote simply because adversity has overtaken him, and snatched from his hand all that he had?

Then some will, lastly, say, Why not allow women to vote? I believe that they ought to vote. (Loud applause.) And more, I believe that when they think so, they will vote. (Laughter.) The greatest obstacle in woman's way to-day is, that she has been taught to consider this rather as an ornamental branch, and not as a duty—a mere accomplishment, and a disagreeable one at that. There is no reason why the natural rights of women are not the same as the natural rights of men. Some say, God made a difference at the creation between woman and man. There is no argument that can stand against us. Functions may be different, but functions do not regulate the rights. If a man undertook to invent a standard of avoirdupois, and say natural rights are so many stone a man will weigh, you would smile at the idea of a man's rights being determined by the tape line, weight, or yardstick. It is no more right to say that the sex determines the right of franchise.

The rights of woman are as clearly and definitely defined as are those of man. None can deny it. If we should change the state of affairs, allowing women to vote and distranchising men, and suppose a proposition should come that men be allowed to vote—"What," they might say, "allow men to vote! uncultivated, unrefined animals as they are, to expect to exercise this right of determining what shall or shall not be the law in regard to our happiness!" If this were the case, you would find no doubt, about the same state of affairs in which we are now placed.

God, when He made woman, made her to be a mother, and necessarily a school mistress, and therefore a legislator; and consequently ought to be such; with a mother's foresight, and a mother's love, laboring only for the future welfare of her own children, knowing what was most needed, she would be the one to exercise law to meet the wants of the people.

In the early stages of society the law of force was the law of all. But society, like individuals who grow more refined by the companionship of woman, has stepped beyond, many degrees, to a higher intellectual and moral sentiment. Woman is peculiarly fitted to determine with man all the important questions of the time. It may be that the law of force is in greater proportion in the man, but the law of moral sentiment is certainly to a greater degree stronger in woman. As civilization unfolds, and great questions are to be settled regarding the principles of ethics, we need the woman's brain. She would be well adapted to meet the modern questions of civilization. Politics, as they now are, are coarse, selfish, and even torpid to their very bottom to all the good required for the advancement of civilization.

If woman should have the power to cast ballots and mingle in politics, strife would disappear, and the ballot-box become purified. Do you suppose that Johnny Morrissey would have been elected to Congress from New York if the women had voted? (Laughter.) Do you believe that licenses of all kind, for perpetuating evil in all its horrid shapes, giving encouragement to lust and licentiousness, dragging our sons and daughters down to certain destruction, would have been granted and peacefully settled if women had voted? Politics would rise fifty per cent. in an instant in Pennsylvania if it were known that women were to vote. It would give, also, new power and a firmer standing to morals if women were to exercise this prerogative, and instead, as some intimate, of weaking you, I know you would be strengthened. For whatever improves the mother in intelligence will also improve the children.

But I hear it is said that women should stay at home, attend to all the household duties, mend the children's apparel and the husband's clothes. There is nothing so becoming in a woman as to see her perform all the little and manifold duties of the house with cheerfulness. Duties, it matters not how mean or honorable in themselves, appear enhanced and becoming when the woman is actuated by a happy and contented spirit. I esteem the woman that performs her work gladly. I admit that it is a detestable heresy, the idea that a woman is not fit to do anything else than the menial duties of the house. The sphere of the women of America is other than that of the Greek women of ancient times. They were not permitted to meet any of their husband's companions; they were not allowed to come to the door without being veiled. In walking the streets, they dared not uncover their faces for fear of punishment. Not so with our women. They are to be the bright lights of our land, to soften the harshness of society by their moral, intellectual, and cheerful natures.

Again, some say if you insist upon all the rights of society for women, and if the women should vote, of course they would have to perform military duty. I have no objection (applause), but you know that in times of war they make a selection. Those who are not adapted to such arduous duty stay at home, and others go, and if the men think that the women are better able to stand the hard duties of such a life than they are. I have no doubt that the women would go, and if necessary, fight well.

We want this question of voting rightly adjusted, so that it shall be all right, and represent no particular class of society or individuals. Men have no more right to vote and rule an equal portion of society than a rich man to vote for a poor one, a farmer for a mechanic, a minister for his congregation, or a bishop for the ministers. But each should have his right to legislate for his wants, and be allowed a share in forming the laws which are to guard his property and his family, and protect their welfare. The voices of women roll loudly up, with petitions and supplications, to those in authority to lighten the burden of sorrow they bear. Men know not the wants of the poor, almost starving women, who live in miserable dens in all of our large cities, killing themselves day by day with painful toiling for a mere pittance to keep them from starving. They need legislation in matters of instruction and help, and they will yet be heard; for women are entering a sphere of usefulness and a line of duty which shall enable them soon to guard, help, and protect themselves.

—The claims of Charles Sumner for the next Presidency are advocated by *The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald* and *New Bedford Standard*.

THE MODERN PURITAN.

A Lecture Delivered Last Evening at National Hall, by the Hon. J. R. J. Pitkin, of Louisiana.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening Judge Pitkin lectured at National Hall before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Philadelphia. The Hall was well filled. On being introduced by Mr. Isaac Weir, the orator of the evening spoke as follows:—

Two hundred and forty-six years ago a vessel, freighted with austere men and meek women, toiled through the hiss and buffet of an angry ocean on an heroic mission of self-independence. Their sails panted to the mad wind that impelled them onward, and their eyes dreamt beyond a leaden horizon of the God that awaited them on an unknown shore, until at last their knees fell in the snows of Plymouth, in gratitude for His merciful protection and deliverance. Strange brows of dusk, wrinkled with menace, lowered at them; winter with all its wild asperities assailed them; and yet with nothing over their heads but here and there a naked, writhing branch, and with the bleak white drifts about them alone for altars, they exalted their benumbed hands and rejoiced in their new American home of freedom!

Two centuries and a half have elapsed. The wind that so rudely smote that desolate craft has since swayed from mast and spire many a standard of our new republic, and though the exiles of our proudest American tradition have long since returned to dust, the same solemn print of their knees in the snow, and the same God to whom they bowed, remain to-day and forever. Plymouth Rock, by a silent and impellent moral force beneath, has leapt up from the level of a past age, and towers an august alp in our national history. Over it has dawned a wondrous liberty, in the light of which stands the old Puritan, whose mighty shadow lengthens down to our own eventful present.

To-day, my friends, thousands of keels are ploughing the surges from the east and south towards the great ports of our nation. They are laden with an untold tonnage of merchandise, or with vengeful armaments, whose black muzzles peer out over the sea to snuff danger in the air; but all of them combined bring us not the moral and the material wealth that stood upon the deck of the little Mayflower as she slipped into Cape Cod Bay. That wealth was in the devout hearts and democratic purpose of those noble exiles. A wealth to them of glorious aspiration—a wealth to us of glorious consummation. To them the germ of a great, undefined future; to us the fact of a grand, ripened present.

The speaker then concluded his defense of the early Puritan in these words:—We have no right to charge the errors of the head upon the heart. The cruel, selfish censorship of a court and clergy had measurably educated him into the morbid censor, without doubt, but if the head was hard with its many buffets, the heart was still true, earnest, and honest. Look at the pilgrim band before they had disembarked.

There they were, beyond tribunal and bishop; theirs was a broad tabernacle, spanned but by a sky. They were alone with heaven—a free, sanguine Church, exultant in their religious guarantees, received not from a King James, but from the King of Kings! Could they now rest content? Had they achieved the all of their desperate mission? No. They forthwith signed a compact, pledging themselves to submit to such "just and equal laws and ordinances" as the common good should warrant from time to time. Thus walked ashore the first freemen upon our American soil, combined for a Government based on general consent—and there, houseless, starving, but undaunted, stood not only a Puritan church but an infant State of 101 men, women, and children?

The speaker then briefly sketched New Plymouth, concluding this portion of his address as follows:—

We are told by the historian that so little were political honors coveted at New Plymouth, that it became necessary to inflict a fine upon such, as being chosen, declined to serve as Governor or assistant. Our State Treasuries will never be enriched by such penalties upon modesty.

Years advanced, each contributing its measure of immigration to the colony. New England at last became a vast filter, through which her people have been distributed over the land. The needs of successive epochs in our history have expanded the Puritan mind, summoned it to more catholic purposes, stimulated and made more robust its faith, and confirmed it far beyond the mission of those old exiles, as the very instrument of God.

It has not yet received its full tuition, but I do not hesitate to declare that whatever of principle is true and great in our land to-day—whatever constitutes our best defenses as a people, as freemen, and as men—whatever we crave for our own credit to be historic, is in essence indubitably Puritan.

With the Pilgrims the resolve for liberty was the ore in its bed; colonial history was the spade that delved down towards it; the Revolution was the strong arm that lifted it out, and melted and moulded it to a fact; while our own war has been the firm hand that grappled the cold bar, heated it red-hot once more in battle-fire, and smote it on the anvil of a people's will, from iron into lasting steel. God be thanked for it!

The speaker then sketched the Puritan from the record made by him, as one who gainsays not only at heart, but by unrelenting practical protest, all tyranny or restriction which forbids the full enjoyment of the rights of his manhood—*id est*, through both his civil and religious relations—who insists that be the despot king, prelate, or President, not one nor all can impair these inherent prerogatives. In other words, and with greater justice now than in the seventeenth century, the Puritan is a liberal.

A parallel followed between our loyal men in 1860 and the sturdy Scotch Presbyterians of 1637, and concluded thus:—Royalty quailed before the plain Scotchman Leslie, and made terms with him even in its old England, on the margin of the river, past which it had been hurled back; and I doubt not that Jefferson Davis to-day hears an accusing murmur in the stream that speeds by his cell, less of the river James than of the sad English river Tyne?

You may recall an old military evolution, wherein the front rank kneel and the rear rank remain erect, both ranks firing simultaneously. As to our late struggle, I believe it will be shown to us in that final day, that the regiments upon regiments of loyal Puritan women, upon lowly knees, all over the North, were as vital a reinforcement to the army of Liberty as they were the *front* rank in the service of God!

The speaker then averred that our late victory in the field was simply a brilliant blunder, not a triumph such as we could dedicate to Liberty. We failed to utilize the military result, cast off our glove of mail, and left Rebellion as defiant as ever, and far more venomous in its hostility, because of its disastrous experiment at arms. What was our error? This; we had chastised rebels against the might of the Government, simply to become rebels against its spirit ourselves.

We inaugurated the war with the axiom, "Freedom is the inalienable right of all;" we closed it with the convenient qualifying supplement, "particularly of our white selves." We were intrepid to confront the red, white, and red, but quailed before the black. We even *borrowed* the sinew, the valor, nay, the very blood and life of the negro, and we have scarcely yet been a magnanimous people enough to pay back the loan. Heroes before our worst enemies, and yet ingrates and cowards to our best friends! *Here* was the danger of forfeiting a claim to the better Puritan graces forever.

Here, the old discharity, the denial to others of what we claimed for ourselves, an old, crude 1620 prejudice, jutted out; and it was then, my friends, I felt that, despite a then closing four years' struggle, God's great battle for genuine catholic freedom was yet to ensue! It has. It began when the other failed, has been raging ever since, unmindful of it as many of us may have been, and its results to-day indicate a triumph to which a score of Grants and Shermans could not have conducted their columns. The negro, with all his humility of station, has proved as much a victor in this new strife as when he rushed up into the frown and flash of Fort Hudson! It is in the war of prejudices that he has nobly avenged your desertion of him, and you now capitulate by tendering him the chief weapon from the arsenal of a republic—the ballot.

The speaker adverted to the negro at considerable length in combating a position taken by Mr. Boutwell before the same lyceum not long since, and subsequently assailed universal amnesty with great vehemence, stating that its popular disavowal North spoke well for the staid, moral, and patriotic sense of this brave Puritan people. The self-disfranchisement of the Rebels being held good for a period of say twenty years, and the suffrage and education of the negro, were each the vital parts of the great essential whole, the task of reconstruction. The speaker then said:—It is worthy of note that Tyro, the first master of stenography, was a freedman, who, sixty years before Christ, caught the classic periods that burst from the lips of a Cicero, and fixed them in mystic characters on a page over which the student will delight to linger forever.

Freedom, too, with a greater than Roman eloquence, has now spoken from a summit of nineteen Christian centuries; and again the alert freedman awakens to his office, his ear opens to her speech, and traces its inspiration upon the pages of our country's future! One made illustrious the brain of a man; the other glorifies an eternal principle!

Upon the subject of freedmen's education, the speaker said:—

There can be no complete reconstruction of the South until intelligence is made the very brain of loyalty. There is no complete emancipation of the negro until he is disciplined to his full claims upon himself as a man, and to the nation's full claim upon him as a citizen. The American people have grasped these two terms of emancipation and reconstruction, but have failed as yet fully to define them. Their meaning is, by clear inference, first to be found by the negro in that rudimental interpretation of the Constitution—the little democratic school book! The temple of Christian liberty, my friends, however it may have been smirched by the filth of selfish politics—however it may have been made a den of thieves—is, nevertheless, the House of God, and its portal is the humble school-house. Take this simple tale:—A father gave his two sons the option of two gifts, one of which was a Bible, the other its purchase price in money. One son chose the money, the other the Bible, on opening which he found a much larger sum than had his brother. So with the negro. You give the vote, he clamors for the primer. Assure him that, and let him find the ballot between its leaves! Thus will the South receive its essential, its Puritan restoration.

A sharp analogy was then drawn between Englishman Wentworth, the "President of the North" under King Charles, and Andrew Johnson, "the Colporteur of Constitutions and Moral Flags." The former lost his head at the dictation of the indignant Commons of England. Macauley's epitaph may serve yet again! Mr. Johnson's ambition has been insatiate, daring, rash, and fatal. He has anointed the Rebel into a patriot with his new letters-patent; cried "pooh-pooh" in the face of the loyal North, and declared his magnanimity would live on the lips of our children. Washington first commends himself to the young through the hatchet-and-tree story. Let Mr. Johnson likewise boast his remembrance. I know of no better vehicle to commemorate his futile scheme for the Rebel than the merry old trill of Guy Fawkes, familiar to every child. May it be the first intelligent lisp of our babes!

"Remember, remember,
The Fifth of November,
Gunpowder, treason, and plot;
I see no reason
Why gunpowder treason
Should *ever* be *forgot!*"

Congress was compared with the Parliament of 1640. The speaker eulogized our lower House, but stigmatized the Senate, and dwelt with considerable bitterness on various members, chiefly Vice-President Foster, among others. He added:—Congress must turn over the sad leaf of 1866, blotted with the chicane of a President, and smeared with the blood of Memphis, La Platte, and New Orleans; and on the new page of our annals, with the firm, determined hand of a John Hancock, engross its peremptory caption of Justice and Equal Rights! Let that body take up the words of the stout-hearted Puritan Pym, "We must not only make the house clean, but pull down the cobwebs!"

Having extolled General Butler as a signal Puritan, and with some severity criticized Wendell Phillips, Wilson, Sumner, and several others, the speaker thus adverted to the well-remembered American names—Abraham Lincoln and John Brown:—

It may not be amiss to advert for a moment to two other Puritans, now gone from us forever. One, a lineal descendant of a Plymouth exile, exhibited all the rugged and severe traits of those early pilgrims. A later ancestor served in the Revolution. The rancor of liberty towards tyranny, and the heat of its open challenge of tyranny, tingled, therefore, with good reason, in his blood.

The other was a poor Western youth, whose hands grasped the axe by day, and the text of his country's history by night; who grew robust in mind and body, through the wild liberty of the pioneer. Each of these men studied well his Bible. To one, it was the warmth and cheer of the sunlight; to the other, the weird, chill, and comfortless glare of the stars. For one, it made the precise poise between the true man and the true citizen; for the other, it outweighed the devout man in one giddy scale by the desperate citizen in the other.

Years ripened the men. One grew to the heroism of the calm, generous, and prescient patriot; the other to the heroism of the mad, impatient anarch. Each was vehement against slavery, but one maintained and the other forgot his loyalty in assailing that cruel curse. One sought by crime to rear a grand democracy of colors; the other, with the sense of a liberal Christian statesman, saw God already shaping anew and better republic.

One, tramping through the night, with a petty army of seventeen whites and five blacks, seizing a national arsenal "by the authority of God Almighty," and erect between his dying sons, defying a strong hostile array, was an indubitable Puritan, but of the remote seventeenth century.

The other, gentle of heart but stalwart for liberty, lifting high his old pioneer's axe, and smiting at one grand stroke the gyves from off every slave in our broad land, was the truer and the nobler Puritan of the nineteenth century. If one was the stern Cotton Mather of our time, the other was our brave, sweet-spirited Roger Williams. Side by side they rest beneath the sward of a people's memory, and thither the thoughts of freemen will often stray, now that the day of tumult is past. Upon the mound of one, gleaming with dew, rests the calm and mellow moonlight; upon the other frowns the stern shadow of the gallows! It may be that with that passionate love we bear him who was the pride of our Republic, we, my friends, may lack the composure to carve the marbles of these two great men; but the chisel of a later day will record upon the one "Abraham Lincoln, the Puritan gentleman, citizen, and statesman," and upon the other the kind yet sorry words, "Alas, disloyal John Brown!" But never can this American nation dare to attempt this critical office till the stealthy shadow of that gallows has moved on and crept athwart the prison-bars of Fortress Monroe!

The speaker concluded as follows:—Let Congress accept and act upon the terms of the President in '65. The time has arrived, my countrymen, when the American people shall be educated and taught what is *crime*, and that *treason* is the *highest* crime known to the Constitution; let them add, as a supplement thereto, the memorable words of Solon, "The *most perfect popular government* is that where an injury done to the meanest subject is an insult upon the whole Constitution;" and upon these two grand texts let them base their vindication of American freedom.

In debating this topic of reconstruction, we err in this—we fail to date back beyond 1861. Do we pluck out every thorn in the national side by a mere Constitutional amendment? No! And here let me say, that, in the name of justice, I thank God that the Southern heart has been hardened, like Pharoah's, against that amendment; that the compact which the Thirty-ninth Congress blindly proffered has been indignantly repudiated. It stands an audacious insult to the section that can alone legally pass upon it. The Southern temper in disclaiming it, despite its license, has affirmed itself anew. It was a paltry sham to supersede the stern function of the bayonet.

That amendment should have contemplated a past not merely of four years, during which sedition was toying and plashing its hands in loyal blood, but a past stretching back to the hour when that sedition first felt its brain throb with the mad dream of anarchy. The present amendment decides nothing, secures nothing vital. It is an apology, not a behest. The war, my friends, was an auspicious evil, for through it the long pent animosity broke. The bad rheum, the old prejudices, the sectional conceit, the fierce jealousy of caste, the overt and latent errors against principles of government, all these had long been the tuition of the South; they were the nerves of their war—the very sights on the insurgent rifles. It was these, in their brief, wicked mastery over the Southern territory, that fell with the armed horde of Lee.

In other words, John C. Calhoun is as much a felon in Fortress Monroe as is his modern interpreter, Jeff. Davis. Open the gates of that dungeon to-morrow, and it is Calhoun, not Davis, that walks back into the popular heart South—Calhoun was the grand incarnation of an error—Davis simply its bungling exponent.

"Liberty is to the collective body what health is to the individual body," says Bolingbroke. The absence of this rich health had prostrated that section. We have now purged it with cannon-ball and shot, but our medical treatment must not end there, else it will relapse into its old chronic misbabit.

We must watch it long, and administer to it not such palatable remedies as the patient might prefer, but such as its case demands, till at last, cleared of an old factious bile that has for years wakened wild fevers in its frame, it convalesces to a Puritan health!

Manco Capac sought, by prudent admonition and virtuous example, rather than by force, to win over the wild natives of South America. Where mild, persuasive methods failed, he reduced them to straits and necessities, represented to them the happiness of those who submitted to his government; and these means being followed by his successors, no native repented of adhering to such a dominion, where nothing but virtue appeared in both rulers and people. If the National Government prescribe rigors, let it be understood wherever they are imposed that they will be continued just long enough to crush down a dangerous sentiment—that when the Rebels disavow that sentiment and respond to the nobler claims upon freemen, the burden will gladly at once and forever be lifted.

The reconstruction, to be prompt and healthful, must be direct upon, and responsive from, the South. To repeat, then:—The exclusion of the disloyal from participating in this task, and the suffrage universal and education universal of the black loyal element, constitute a republican method of reconstruction the imperative one.

The speaker having here expressed his dissent to Mr. Douglass' advocacy the week previous of abolishing the veto power and the Vice-Presidency, said:—

Our armies, ladies and gentlemen, simply drove their weapon-points through the scales of the armor of treason. We, as a people, must lock down its visor, and thus slowly but surely stifle its pleas, its breath, and its life together. Then our duty to liberty will have been *well* accomplished!

A word more, and I have done. In 1620 a prow bearing the Columbuses of American liberty pointed due west—a new Mayflower to-day is seeking her Southern Plymouth! One nobly fulfilled its mission, so will the other. One was laden with prayers and trusts, so is the other. There may be calms, head-winds, a transient blot of storm, perhaps, upon the sky, but the vessel will cleave on to its haven.

Thank God! we can truly forecast. The ship is turned to the shore—a *white* hand grasps the helm, *black* hands at the ropes trim the sails, to the breeze, while erect upon the deck, his broad-brimmed peaked hat doffed from a brow calmly turned to heaven, stands the ancient, liberty-loving Puritan!

[We are apprised that Judge Pitkin will speak at Norristown, in connection with Rev. Phillips Brooks, on Thursday evening, the 17th instant, upon invitation of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, in promotion of the noble objects of that society.]

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Maryland,
January 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, 12 o'clock M., January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
1 11 11t

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM,
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6.50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6.75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4